

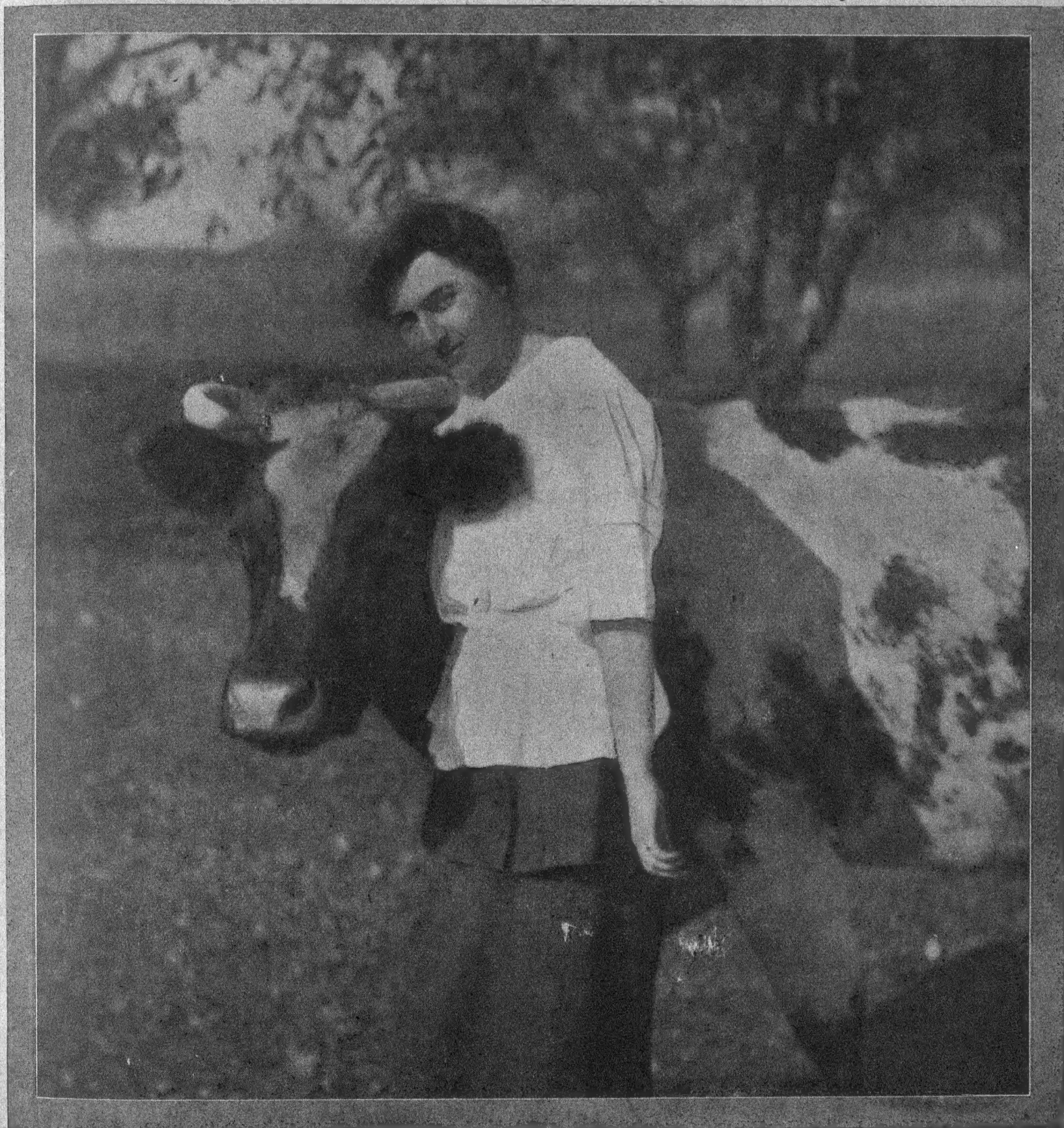
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

April 17, 1918

\$1.50 per Year



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: **E. A. Weir** and **R. D. Colquhoun**
Home Editor: **Mary P. McCallum**

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Commercial Display: 20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display: 15 cents per agate line. Classified: 5 cents per word per issue. No discounts for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to insure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.



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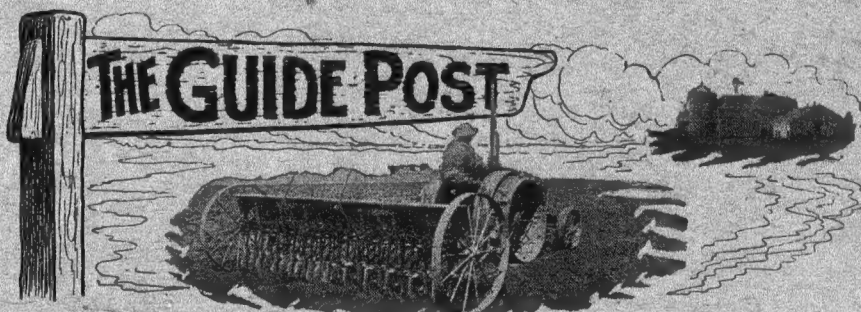


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The Soldiers of the Soil movement has "caught on" with large numbers of city boys. Thousands of them from 15 to 18 or 19 years of age have enlisted for service on the farms. Of course, it is recognized by all connected with the movement that these boys are inexperienced in farm work and are therefore not as efficient as trained farm labor or as country boys of the same age. The satisfaction they will give will in a large measure depend on the way they are handled. Most of them are dead in earnest and wish to do all they can in relieving the food shortage. They are further stimulated by knowing that though they are not old enough to serve in the ranks they may render a real service by assisting the farmers during the labor shortage. It will be necessary to give them instruction on the work they are expected to do, to put them at work that they can readily grasp, and to encourage them in every way. There is no doubt but that a bright, active boy, properly handled, can do a great deal towards helping the farmer in the trying labor situation with which he is confronted at the present time.

Our Ottawa Letter will appear regularly each week during the session. This is, we believe, the best summary of the doings at Ottawa published in Canada. It is written specially for the busy western farmer. Two or three columns a week covers all the legislation of importance and gives a concrete outline of the activities of parliament. Farmers are busy men these days but a few minutes spent each week reading our Ottawa Letter will keep them informed on developments at the national capital.

Filling out the forms for the new income tax is likely to cause worry for many farmers. The trouble is that so few farmers have any system of accounting for their farms. It is not hard to understand this. Farming is a complex business and requires as complicated a system of book-keeping as any other. There should not, however, be any insuperable difficulty in filling out the forms. It has been accomplished by the farmers of other countries and can be accomplished here. One of the results of the income tax law as it applies to farmers will likely be that more of them will hereafter pay attention to farm book-keeping.

A considerable number of letters are still received by The Guide in which the name or the address, or both, are missing. It is, of course, impossible to answer such letters. Even letters that are for publication and which do not require an answer, should always be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer. This will be withheld from publication if requested. In case the writer does not wish his name to appear it is well to suggest a pseudonym so that the contribution may be readily identified by the writer when it appears in print.

Some of the local associations have been making wonderful increases in members. Girvin, Sask., conducted a membership contest in which the president and vice-president chose up sides, the losers to put up a supper and a concert. The result was that the association membership jumped from 30 to 217 in a month. Outram, Sask., increased its membership from 16 to 146 in the month succeeding the convention. This was also the result of a contest. Now they are considering building a Grain Growers' Hall. It is astonishing what a little enthusiasm can do.

Our Friends—the Birds is the name of a new extension bulletin published by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture and written by V. W. Jackson, of the Agricultural College. The bulletin contains descriptions of a large number of western birds and is well illustrated. The relation of birds to agriculture is fully covered. A division is given to the enemies of birds and another to the construction of birds' houses and methods by which our little feathered friends may be encouraged to settle and multiply amongst us.

The Red Cross campaign was a great success. Final figures of the amount subscribed are not available as The Guide goes to press but indications are that the aim was far exceeded. Winnipeg alone subscribed more than \$600,000, which was the goal set for the whole province of Manitoba and twice the minimum asked from the city. When the returns are all in it will probably be found that the farmers have proved to be as generous as their city brethren. But with this tremendous battle raging on the western front the Red Cross will need every dollar to carry on its great work of caring for the wounded soldiers.

Important changes in the Saskatchewan rural school system are recommended by Dr. W. H. Foght, the American expert on elementary education, who investigated school conditions in that province last summer. More effective inspection; the establishment of municipal school districts, a measure of consolidation, and stronger measures for the Canadianizing of the non-English elements of the population were among the Doctor's recommendations. A synopsis of Dr. Foght's report is given in this issue.

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Ship your cream and eggs to us. Nearly \$50,000 distributed co-operatively among our customers last year.

Market your produce on the co-operative basis. Quality recognized in payment.

We have cans and egg cases for sale to customers.

Our aim—Greater Production, Conservation and Service.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Our Ottawa Letter

Vote Half-billion for War—Federal Franchise for Women—Abolition Hereditary Titles
Special Correspondence of The Grain Growers' Guide

Ottawa, April 12.—Canada's half a billion vote to defray war expenditures for the current fiscal year, Hon. J. D. Reid's bill to provide for the purchase of rolling stock for Canadian Railways, the bill extending the franchise to all the women of Canada, and other important government measures have engaged the attention of the House of Commons this week. Over in the Senate, good progress has been made with the bill to consolidate the Railway Act, while the Daylight Saving Bill has been put through its various stages and been assented to in order that the clocks throughout the Dominion might be advanced an hour on Sunday. All these matters are such as might have been expected to engage the attention of Parliament during the present week. They are business items on the parliamentary programme.

Another matter which was not anticipated but which will have a far reaching effect, culminated during the early part of the week, when, much to the joy of all radical members of the House, it developed that the Government has taken steps which will probably result in the reduction of the evils arising out of the granting of titles in Canada to a minimum. This development came

in connection with a debate on a resolution standing in the name of W. F. Nickle, calling for the abolition of hereditary titles.

The surprise came when, during the course of the debate, Sir Robert Borden produced an order-in-council passed by the government on March 25, and requesting the Imperial authorities to consider the following suggestions:—

1. No honor or titular distinction (saving those granted in recognition of Military service during the present war or ordinarily bestowed by the Sovereign) shall be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty ordinarily resident in Canada except with the approval or upon the advice of the Prime Minister of Canada.

2. The government of the United Kingdom shall exercise the same authority as heretofore in determining the character and number of titles or honors to be allowed to Canada from time to time.

3. No hereditary title of honor shall hereafter be conferred upon a subject of His Majesty ordinarily resident in Canada.

4. Appropriate action shall be taken, whether by legislation or otherwise, to provide that after a prescribed period

no title of honor held by a subject of His Majesty now or hereafter ordinarily resident in Canada shall be recognized as having hereditary effect.

R. L. Richardson's Amendment

The debate was after a time adjourned because R. L. Richardson, Springfield, Man., had moved an amendment to Mr. Nickle's resolution the effect of which would be the abolition of all titles in Canada. In view of this suggestion, Sir Robert Borden, thought the debate should be adjourned in order that the motion might be framed in different language. He pointed out that an improperly expressed resolution might be taken to include military titles. Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed the hope that further opportunity would be given for the discussion of the matter, and the Prime Minister promised that it would be taken up at a later date in the session. The general impression here is that the "demand" of the Canadian government and parliament will be acceded to insofar at least as the first three suggestions are concerned. It is recognized that the proposal to define a period during which hereditary titles already granted shall be effective is a matter of considerable difficulty. It is apparent, however, that insofar as the granting of additional hereditary titles is concerned this evil will not be perpetuated in Canada. The limitation of titles which do not descend to people recommended by the Prime Minister of the country will doubtless have the effect of reducing

their number almost to the vanishing point, because, no prime minister in the future would dare to incur the risk of arousing public opinion against himself by recommending men for titles for political services, or for other causes which have been prevalent in the past.

Mr. Nickle's Speech

The democrats of the house certainly had a field day on Monday, when Mr. Nickle's resolution was discussed. The remarkable feature of the debate was that the members were all democrats. Even those, like Sir Robert Borden, Sir Sam Hughes and Hon. W. S. Fielding, who were disposed to admit that there might be some merit in the system were inclined to agree that it does not fit in well with the institutions of a democratic country like Canada.

Mr. Nickle in introducing the subject made a particularly effective speech which was greeted with applause from all parts of the house. He expressed the fear that after the war Canada might be afflicted with a great shower of titles. It was desirable that this should be avoided. "Men went to the war," he said "from a sense of duty and we learned that in the humblest clay a hero might be hidden and there was no monopoly of virtue. Occasion showed who were brave and who were cowards, who were saints and who were sinners."

A. R. MacMaster, Liberal member for Brome, who seconded the resolution, stated bluntly that the great mass of the people of Canada were opposed to titles. He suggested that the Prime Minister make a tour of the country and learn the facts. He advised Sir Robert to take with him the Sergeant-at-Arms of the house of commons and the mace to protect him from possible violence in putting the question to Canadians more particularly in the west.

Government is Awake

It was quite apparent, before Sir Robert Borden got through with his speech, however, that there was no reason why he should adopt the suggestion made by the member for Brome. It was plain that the government has had its ear to the ground and has taken heed of the grumblings which has reached its ears from all parts of Canada. In regard to hereditary titles the order-in-council which the Prime Minister read and which was based upon a report made to cabinet council by himself said: "The Prime Minister is firmly convinced of opinion that the creation or continuance of hereditary titles in Canada is entirely incompatible with the ideals of democracy as they have developed in this country, and that the time has arrived when their hereditary quality or effect should be abolished in this Dominion. The hereditary peerage as an institution can find neither historic justification nor scope for usefulness in a state structure and social conditions such as that which now exist in Canada. Consequently the effect of such an institution in this country is merely, on the one hand, to confer and to perpetuate arbitrarily for some members of the community a titular distinction or status of honor, and on the other hand to imply a position of special though ill defined privilege to which there is not and cannot be assigned any obligation or function in the activities of Canadian national life."

Sir Wilfrid's Offer

In the subsequent discussion the members vied with one another in seeing who could say the hardest thing about the whole system of titles. "I have accepted a title," said Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Why I accepted it with the views I hold now will be going into a matter of personal history which I do not care to bring forward. But, at all events, I may say this: I see here a little class of titled people, knight commanders of this order or that order. If they will make a bargain with me, I am quite prepared, if we can do it without any respect to the crown of England, to bring our titles to the market place and make a bonfire of them. I have no doubt at all that, whether my suggestion is accepted or is not accepted, the time will come, and perhaps soon, rather than late, when all

Continued on Page 59



The advertisement is enclosed in a decorative border. At the top, two Dunlop tires are shown, one labeled 'DUNLOP SPECIAL TREAD' and the other 'DUNLOP TRACTION TREAD'. Between them is a central logo featuring a hand holding a torch, with the text 'DUNLOP TIRES' above and 'SEAL OF QUALITY AUTOMOBILE' below. Below the logo, the words 'ALWAYS THERE' are written in large, bold, serif capital letters. Underneath this, a large paragraph reads: 'If you do not need the safety features of DUNLOP TIRES—“Traction” or “Special” because the day is bright and the roads are good, you get the mileage just the same. “MOST ENVIED TIRES IN ALL AMERICA”'. In the bottom right corner, the number 'A. 97' is printed.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 17, 1918

Lloyd George and the War

Not since the battle of the Marne in the fall of 1914, when the German army was hurled back in its onward march toward Paris, has the cause of Great Britain and her Allies been in so critical a state as it is at the present moment. The strengthened armies of Von Hindenburg are delivering hammer blows with almost irresistible force against the British line that guards the road to Calais and the Straits of Dover. The old, hard-fought line between Armentieres and Ypres, where the Canadians won their spurs three years ago, is being pressed harder to-day than ever before by the German troops. As these words are being written, the question that arises in everyone's mind throughout the English-speaking world is: can the British line hold fast?

Contrasted with the picture which is presented to the mind of the daily observer on the western battle front of Europe, is that which has developed during the past week in the United Kingdom with the announcement by Mr. Lloyd George of his Greater Man Power Bill, coupled, as it was, with conscription and home rule for Ireland. While the British divisions stand united against the advancing hordes of German soldiers, politics in England has thrown the people into a sea of dissension and uncertainty. Lloyd George has made the boldest stroke of his career. Can even he make good his policy for Ireland? If not, will Asquith be recalled to power? The political destiny of Britain was never more vague than it is at this time. The very civilization of the world seems to be hanging in the balance, and the events of this month in the theatre of war and on the political stage of the motherland, will be written deep in history.

No Titles for Canada

The whirligig of time certainly brings about its revenges. It was not so long ago that Capt. "Hal" Burnham, the member for Peterboro, was ridiculed into silence in the House of Commons in Ottawa when he ventured to recommend the abolition of all titles in Canada. And yet, just last week, Sir Robert Borden stood in his place in that same house, and in behalf of the Dominion government announced that the British government had been requested not to confer any more hereditary titles upon residents of this country. R. L. Richardson, member for Springfield, Manitoba, would have gone much farther than the prime minister. He moved an amendment to the original measure introduced by W. F. Nickle, M.P., of Kingston, urging that all titles, hereditary as well as non-hereditary, be wiped out. There was no desire on the part of the parliament, however, to prevent the conferring of such honors as the D.S.O. and the V.C., and other military titles, so Mr. Richardson's amendment did not carry. But the positive feeling of hostility that was revealed toward the idea of knighthoods, shows how things have changed during the short space of four years.

The whole far-reaching significance of this advanced step of the federal parliament, in checking for all time the tendency towards the establishment of a titled class in Canada, cannot be estimated. It is sufficient to say now that rank has ceased to be "but the guinea's stamp" in this country. Before the war, as Mr. Nickle said in his speech, the

people of Canada were beginning to value a man by what he was worth, the number of automobiles he owned, his wife's dinner parties and her gowns. "The war," said the member for Kingston, "has brought sorrow, but thank God it has changed the standard of the value of men. No longer are men valued for what they possess, but for what they are."

The Price of Wheat

The Board of Grain Supervisors which held several sessions in Winnipeg recently, and twice conferred with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, decided to fix the price of wheat for 1918 at \$2.21 per bushel. This price which is the same as that fixed last year, is based on No. 1 Northern at Fort William and Port Arthur. As expressed by Mr. McKenzie, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, \$2.21 per bushel will be regarded generally by people of the West as a fair price for the wheat crop of the present season. It is sufficiently high to repay the producer for his efforts in raising the crop, and it is as much as the Canadian people and their Allies can afford to pay. If the price of wheat was not fixed, the farmer under present world conditions would unquestionably be in a position to realize a much higher figure than \$2.21 per bushel. The speculative enterprise which accompanies the untrammelled operations of the grain markets, would, under the present uncertain factors of distribution, be likely to "bull" the price of all grains far beyond their present values.

Contrasted with the price of wheat set in Canada is the figure, \$2.50 per bushel, as proposed by the United States Congress. Very much to the credit of the farmers of 23 states who were present at Washington during the conferences on this question, is their published statement objecting strenuously to such a high price as that suggested by Congress. They declared that they were not profiteers, and that \$2.20 per bushel was sufficient. "Wheat at \$2.50 per bushel," they said, "means that flour will cost \$3.00 a barrel more, and that will make bread prohibitive for thousands next winter. We can make a fair profit at the lower price." The farmers of Western Canada and their neighbors to the south are practically one in their attitude towards this question. The probability is that the price of wheat, as was the case last year, will be uniform throughout North America during 1918.

Daylight Saving

Daylight saving went into effect in Canada on April 14, involving the simple process from one end of Canada to the other, of advancing the hands of our clocks exactly one hour. The debate upon this reform in the House of Commons brought forth considerable criticism from the representatives of the rural constituencies both in the East and the West. The fact that the United States already had put a daylight saving law into force, however, seemed to prevail over all adverse comment and argument on the part of the rural members.

If daylight saving had to come, it must be said that in making the measure uniform throughout the whole of North America, the confusion and bother which undoubtedly will be entailed at first in adopting the new law, has been reduced to a minimum. During the past five years in Western Canada

the daylight saving idea has been practised in the summer months by different cities, and much irregularity and confusion in business developed through the lack of co-ordination with the railways and market centres in the United States and in other parts of Canada where the clocks remained unchanged.

The original conception of daylight saving in the western cities and towns was largely connected with the desire for recreation and amusement. The extra hour of daylight has been utilized in the urban communities in past years on the tennis courts and bowling greens and golf links rather than in the work of increasing production or saving electric power. It ought to be borne in mind by the man and woman in the city this year that the federal daylight saving law has been adopted purely as a measure of war-time conservation, and at least a portion of the artificially acquired daylight should be devoted to gardening and the important work of increasing production. The farmer needs no legislation to give him extra hours of light in which to do his work. His clock during the crop season is the sun. The dawn is his signal to begin the day's task, not the shrill, nerve-startling ring of the alarm clock. And the peeping of the stars out of the twilight gives him notice of the day's end. In the words of Shakespeare, the farmer in his struggle for production may well say: "'Tis what time of day I say it is."

A Manufacturer's Embargo

Following a recent visit of Sir Robert Borden, the Premier of Canada, and Hon. A. K. Maclean, the Acting Minister of Finance, to Washington, a report has been circulated from Ottawa to the effect that the government, acting upon the advice of the War Trade Board, was considering the imposition of an embargo on a number of lines of goods imported from the United States. It is reported that the War Trade Board has recommended restricting such imports to the value of \$150,000,000, and the reason advanced for such a measure at this time, is that the balance of trade between Canada and the United States which has been unfavorable to Canada for the past two months, must be adjusted. Because the people of Canada have been importing more goods from their neighbors than they have been exporting to them, the value of Canadian money in New York has been reduced by nearly two per cent. In the parlance of the money markets, "the rates of exchange" are very much against Canada at the present time, in her dealings with the United States. This whole question of exchange is set forth at some length in the financial department of The Guide this week. While the government has taken no action as yet in correcting this financial situation, the War Trade Board and its suggested remedy for the present difficulty, certainly demand vigilant attention from the people of this country.

Among the articles, the entrance of which to Canada it is proposed to prohibit, are: automobiles, tires, accessories, patent medicines, silverware, jewelry, musical instruments of all kinds, boots and shoes, ready-made clothing and many other articles which, reports from the East say, "can be manufactured in Canada." By this proposed embargo, the extent of which is supposed to be limited to non-essentials, the Canadian manufacturer will be given an opportunity

to increase production for his favored "home market," and the Canadian Treasury incidentally would lose the revenue formerly derived from the customs tax on imports. But to reimburse the national exchequer, and to tax the manufacturer for his increased production, a special levy of ten per cent. is proposed as an imposition on all the articles made in Canada which would be on the embargo list. In plain terms, such a special levy would mean that the embargo would cost the consuming public of Canada at least an additional ten per cent. upon the prices of those goods which it is proposed to prohibit from entering the country. For, precedent has taught the people of this country as well as every other protectionist land, that, war or no war, the manufacturer will pass along to the consumer every last portion of any tax which may be levied upon him.

The interesting point about the proposed embargo is that the idea seems to have been developed largely by the War Trade Board which was created last February under the auspices of Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The working out of the details of the embargo on imports seems to have been left largely to the War Trade Board which is dominated by the large industrial and financial interests of Toronto and Montreal. Its members are: Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce; Frank P. Jones, of Montreal; J. W. McConnell, of Montreal; J. H. Gundy, of Toronto; C. B. McNaught, of Toronto; W. S. Hodgins, of Toronto, secretary, and Joseph Gibbons, Toronto. With the exception of Mr. Gibbons, who represents organized labor, the War Trade Board is composed of manufacturers, bond dealers and stockbrokers. Furthermore, this board has its branch at Washington which is under the guidance of a smaller group, similar in character to the parent organization. One of the principal agents of the War Trade Board at Washington is R. J. Younge, general manager of the Export Association of Canada, and formerly secretary of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. As a matter of fact, the War Trade Board as a whole, linked in characteristic fashion with government circles at Ottawa, bids fair to become a most effective agency in entrenching the eastern manufacturer still further behind the powerful bulwarks of protectionism.

On April 15, the United States government placed an embargo on certain imports, subject to the effect of special licenses. This affects Canada only to a very slight extent, and will not reduce our exports of natural produce to that country to any appreciable degree. Live animals which have been going to the United States from the West and other parts of the Dominion in such large numbers, will still be free to move in that direction. They will simply have to be

shipped now under a license. Although the Canadian manufacturer has never exported his products to the United States in any marked value, nor has sought the neighboring market in any form, he does not miss the excuse just presented by the government at Washington, to attempt, in a spirit of retaliation, to secure additional protection at home.

The Educational Viewpoint

Hon. W. M. Martin, the Premier and Minister of Education of Saskatchewan, in a recent address before the annual convention of the School Teachers' Association of his province in Saskatoon, struck the very keynote of the educational problem in this young country when he said that the question of language in the schools should be approached purely from the viewpoint of education and not in a spirit of racial antipathy or antagonism. The Premier of Saskatchewan was right also when he said that English must be the language of instruction in our schools, that every child must be instructed in the English language, and that whatever legislation was necessary to bring about that condition of affairs would be enacted. Both Manitoba and Alberta have reached a very clear understanding with their varied population on this point, and Saskatchewan which of late has been the scene of some bitter discussion on the language issue is also reaching the only ground on which it is possible to stand fairly and squarely.

The insistence that English must be learned by every child does not bar the children of foreign parentage from continuing to cultivate the language of their fathers. The spirit of Canada does not

favor the oppression of any element within its borders: it would never aim at the extinction of the beloved mother tongue of any people. But just as there is a coin of the realm, there must also be in Canada that common language which shall make distinctive Canadians of us all, and that language must be English. This objective, moreover, may be accomplished easily, unconsciously, effectively through the establishment of the public school in the hands of properly trained and well qualified teachers. And this means more money for education. Alberta found the right way when its legislature recently passed an act fixing a minimum salary of \$70 per month for the school teacher. Education in the common schools of the West is a very much bigger thing than the language issue. It must conceive and develop strong, honest and useful citizenship. The teacher is the most needed worker in Canada to-day.

W. F. O'Connor, author of the famous O'Connor report which has helped to immortalize Sir Joseph Flavelle, has resigned from the position of commissioner of the cost of living. The exact reason for Mr. O'Connor's retirement has not been explained. But whatever happens to O'Connor and the cost of living, it must be admitted that the O'Connor report has done wonders in lowering the value of titles.

In the latest income tax returns in the United States, ten men confessed to an income of over five million dollars per year. Here are their names: John D. Rockefeller, H. C. Frick, Henry Ford, Charles M. Schwab, Andrew Carnegie, George F. Baker, William Rockefeller, Edward S. Harkness, J. Ogden Armour and Pierre S. DuPont. What a living monument to Protectionism and monopoly.

Those who feel devoutly patriotic after having purchased Victory War Bonds may be interested in the circular letter recently issued by an eastern bond firm, and headed "Free From Federal Income Tax." The letter urges the purchase of Victory Bonds which are free from Dominion taxation, and adds: "It is becoming more evident that the longer the war lasts, the heavier will be the burden as far as taxation is concerned." And this from "loyal" Toronto!

The shortage of labor in the West is most serious in its effect upon the farm women. If domestic help or more labor-saving devices are not soon found in some way for the over-worked and over-strained woman of the prairie, agriculture will be faced with the absolute necessity of finding a new basis of operation.



SCRAPPED!

Putting in the Seed

The Seed and the Root Bed---Depth to Sow---Spring Plowing

By Seager Wheeler

The first part of the article will deal with the seeding of prepared land such as summerfallow, well prepared fall plowing or similar land.

The first step to take is to thoroughly harrow or stir the top portion to the depth of two to two and a half inches. As the fallow will be well firmed there will be no danger of losing much moisture, or in stirring too deeply with the harrow, in fact, in some cases the harrow will not do sufficient

thoroughly stirred to the depth of two to two and a half inches, thoroughly aerated and warm, the seed germinates and the young rootlets push their way through the loose friable soil of the seed bed down into the deeper, firmer root bed. At that time of the season the grain establishes a firm and vigorous root system, enabling the plant to stool freely and hold its own when conditions are not favorable.

I have mentioned the right depth to seed. If the seed is planted deeper, even two inches or more, the plant takes a longer time to get through the soil, and is weaker. After it gets above the ground, it starts a fresh set of roots near the surface, and usually the soil is then dry and the plant is spindly and confined to a single stem instead of several strong, vigorous stems indicative of a heavy yield. These single, spindly plants usually yield only a single small head.

Having taken pains to prepare the seed bed and to plant the seed at the right depth at one to one and a half inches, the surface packer should follow to pack the soil around the seed. When this is done, if you go down on your knees and dig up some of the seed you will find it firmly set in the soil and hard to dig out.

The case would be somewhat different if the harrow followed the seeder, the seed would be loose in the soil. After the seed is sown and packed it is not necessary to harrow. This may be done just as the points of the grain are showing through the ground. It should be done before the grain gets into leaf. When harrowed at this time a great many germinating weed seeds can be destroyed. The harrowing also helps the crop to get established before another set of weeds can harm the crop.

The above operations refer to summerfallow or any prepared ground. The case is somewhat different with spring plowing or loose fall plowing.

A Summary of Points

It might be well to summarize the most important points in seeding the summerfallow: Prepare the seed bed, learn the difference between that and the root bed, the seed bed to be loose and moist and friable, made so by cultivating previous to seeding. The root bed is to be firm and moist, the seed bed made to the depth of two to three inches deep, warm and aerated to receive the seed. After the seed is planted one to one and a half inches deep it is to be packed immediately, harrowed if desired but not necessarily until the tips of the grain are showing through the ground. These are the most important points to observe in seeding in summerfallow.

Spring Plowing

I would like here to point out some of the mistakes made last season. While there was an abundance of moisture in the soil, nevertheless the seed failed to

germinate in many cases until late in July when the rain came. The seed was all right. I traced a great many cases to the fact that the land was plowed, harrowed, sown and harrowed again. In every case no packer was used, and this is where the trouble lay; the land was plowed late in the spring and harrowed, evaporating what moisture there was in the top two inches of the seed bed. Being loose the seed could not take advantage of any moisture that was not within reach, and consequently, an uneven stand was the result. I must say that many readers of The Guide who had that experience last season will change this method. This is what happened: In many cases the plowing was shallow, being full of stubble. The land was harrowed—evaporation of the moisture taking place in the top two or three inches, not from the root bed below, but from the seed bed and just the place where the seed was planted. Consequently, there was no moisture for the seed. The harrowing of the plowing is a fine thing to hold the moisture in the lower depths where it would be beneficial later on when the plant had become established and well rooted, but care must be taken to not harrow the spring plowing too much or it may evaporate all the moisture from the top two or three inches just where we are going to place the seed. Until grain growers will learn this lesson—just so long shall we see similar crop failures from spring plowing.

Conserving Moisture in Spring Plowing

When the plowing is done in the spring it is usually at a time when warm, evaporating winds are sweeping over the land and sapping all the moisture out of the top few inches of soil. Every time soil is stirred by the harrow just so much moisture is lost in the top two or three inches. Just where we want it for the germination of the seed when the plow turns over the soil, there are many open spaces, and the warm air fills these spaces. The main object and the most important is to get

the seed bed ready and the seed in the ground as rapidly as possible. The best way I know of is to have a small surface packer attached to the plow. In my writing in the past I have advocated the use of this attachment and I still repeat that it is indispensable. It packs down the soft moist portion of the plowing as soon as it is turned and saves every ounce of moisture.

The larger surface packer following up closely completes the packing of the furrow slice. It may then be plank dragged to level the surface—and the seeder then goes on and will deposit the seed at an even depth. The seed may be planted two to two and a half inches as some allowance must be made for spring plowing. It will naturally be looser than summerfallow, but when the heavier surface packer follows the seeder to pack the moist soil around the seed, there will be no complaint of un-

even germination. Harrowing may be left until the points of the grain show through the ground, as in the

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With Summerfallow or Fall Plowing leave the Soil in a Ridged Condition at Freezing-up Time. By Harrowing across the Ridges in the Spring the Proper Condition of the Seed Bed can be met.

work and may only scratch the surface. Where it is too solid it may be necessary to use a cultivator lightly, or if done judiciously, a light disking to a depth of two inches may be resorted to. In any case, no matter what implement is used the top soil should be loosened to a depth of two to two and a half inches. Where the fallow has been ridged by the cultivator as I have advocated in past writings, then all that is necessary is to harrow across the ridges to level them down. Every summerfallow should be ridged in the fall by a cultivator, or if used rightly, a disc harrow to form light ridges. The reason for harrowing in the fall is to have the soil in such a condition that in the spring it will be easily aerated and warmed up, fit for the seed. It is very important to fit the soil for the seed. Unfortunately, we see little of this properly done. If this were better understood we would see an improvement in our crops. There is nothing so important as to have the soil in the proper condition to receive the seed, and the seed sound; then we may look for an assured crop. It is not so much the want of rain during the growing season as our failure to get the plant well established early in the season, well rooted and grounded in a properly fitted soil so that the wheat crop can take of itself, that reduces our yields.

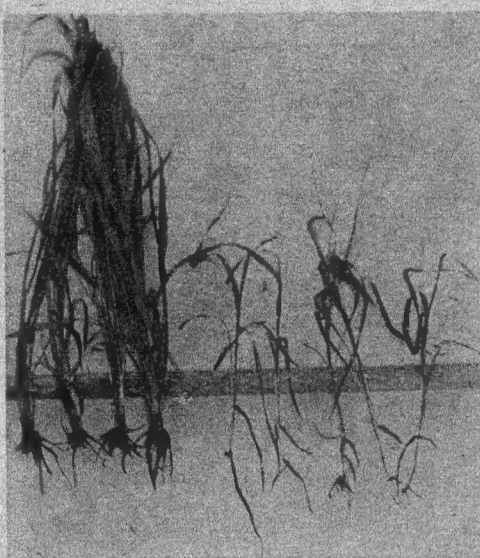
Conditions differ with each spring. Last spring there was an excess of moisture in the soil in many districts. This spring the snow left early and in many parts there may be none too much moisture. This spring the harrowing may be quite easy to loosen the top two and a half inches and it should be done to prevent evaporation of moisture from the soil even if seeding is not done at once.

A Seed Bed and a Root Bed

It should be fully understood that before any planting is done a properly fitted seed bed and root bed should be provided. There should be a seed bed and a root bed, the top of two and a half inches is the seed bed—the lower depths the root bed.

It is very important that the seed be put in at the right depth. Having loosened the top two inches of the seed bed, which should be in a warm, moist, friable condition, the seed should be planted no deeper than one to one and a half inches. The surface packer should follow the seeder, not so much to pack the land as to pack the moist soil tightly around the seed to hasten germination, and that means everything. Two or three days sooner in germinating means sometimes a week at harvest, and it means more than that—the plant will become more firmly established and grow more vigorously.

The depth of seeding and packing is one of the small details that count for much in agriculture and are very important. The seed planted at this depth is near the heat and the light, and quickly germinates. If there is a lack of heat, air, light and moisture, nothing can grow and the nearer we can bring the soil to the proper conditions of heat, air and light and moisture the better, safer and surer the crop will be. It is just as easy to do this as to simply rush the seed in in a cold soil without any preparation. In the spring the soil is usually cold and wet. When the seed bed is



Rooting Systems—Deep and Shallow Sowing.

The plants at the left are from seed sown one inch deep. There is no double rooting. Those at the right were sown deeper and show only one or two roots and a single stem each. Both were sown the same day, taken up the same day and photographed.



Packer Attachment to Plow Packing Down the Loose Moist Soil and Preventing Evaporation

The Country Town

Its Relation to the City and to the Surrounding Country District

By J. W. Macmillan

I suppose I must call it "town," but I would far rather call it "village." Everybody knows what a village is, whereas in some of the most enlightened parts of the world the town is the country. There is a well-known book on rural sociology which bears the title "The Country Town" just as this article does. But it is all about farms and their concerns. The explanation is that the book was written in New England where they call a town what we in Canada call a township.

But that is not the chief reason why I prefer to call it "village." A word, like a man, is known by the company it keeps, and the word "town" is so related and connected by friendship with city interests that the expression "country town" is almost a paradox. It is as if one said a "long shortness," or a "dry rain." Such terms as "town-crier," "town-house," "town and gown," "townsfolk," reveal the true idea which is central in the word. It is a collection of people which wishes to be identified with cities. Now you understand. I want the suggestion of the name of the community which dwells in the midst of the country to mean identification with the country. I want it to be, and to be known to be, not an outpost of city life, but a centre of country life. With this explanation then, which is anything in the world but an apology, I will use the word "village."

One of the Oldest Human Institutions

Next to the family the village is the earliest and most persistent human institution. Indeed it begins as a larger grouping of a family. As soon as the family becomes patriarchal, and is too big to live in one house, we have the village. Columbus found the Indians of this continent living in villages. The first historical knowledge we possess of the Greeks and Romans shows them living in their tribal villages. Saxon and early Norman Britain was full of villages. It is so in Russia and adjacent countries still. Kingdoms and cities rise and fall but villages remain. The newspaper despatches from Palestine remind us of places which the Bible told of thousands of years ago. They are practically the same villages—Gaza, Bethlehem, Hebron and Bethany, the same essentially to the eyes of Allenby's machine-gunners as they were to the charioteers of Rome or the bowmen of Assyria. A village persists like an instinct.

In spite of all the changes in human customs the village is still the most stable form of community life. One may look out of the train windows as he crosses the prairies, and, viewing in turn the isolated farmstead, the populous city, and the small village, reflect that this last has a far more ancient pedigree than the others, and contains qualities of endurance which presage for its survival when other ages and other customs shall have discarded both the city and the farmstead. The village meets a deeper human need and in a more natural way.

The statistics of population for western Canada confirm this statement to a surprising degree. If we take the period 1901-1916 for the province of Manitoba we find:—

Increase of population for the whole province 117%
Increase of population for the cities..... 262%
Increase of population for the villages (under 2,000) 35%

If, however, we deduct the increase in six of the larger villages the figure for the rest will be 15 per cent. showing how slightly in proportion this type of social aggregation has been affected. Moreover, in looking over the lists of these villages one is struck by the lack of change in those which are oldest. They had reached their maturity before 1901. Most of the 15 per cent. increase is to be credited to the growth of villages which had but recently come into existence in 1901.

Another comparison, drawn from the whole Dominion, further confirms the stability of village populations:—

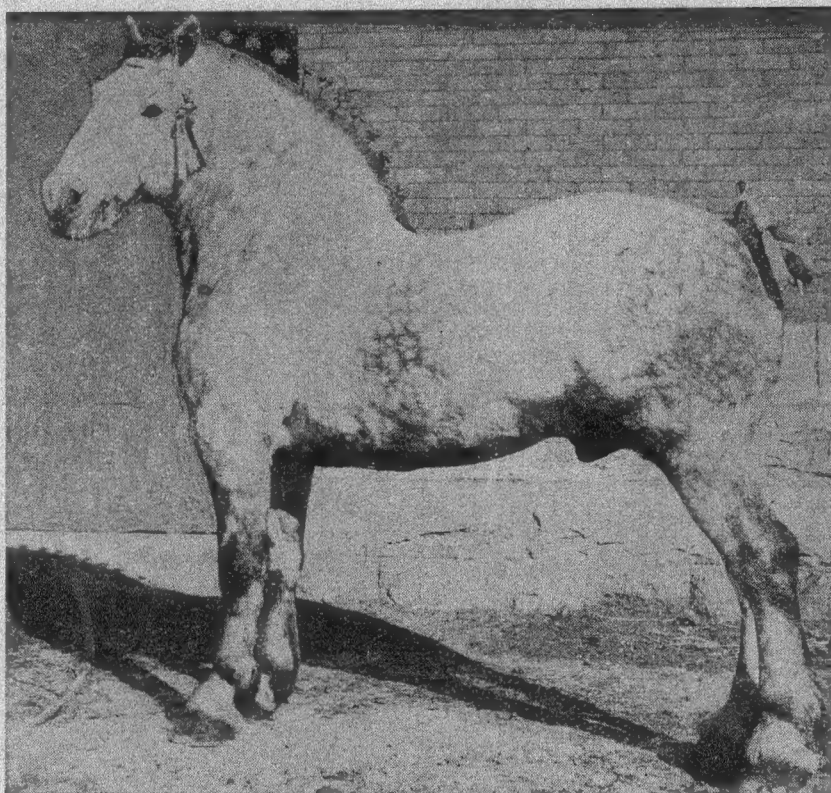
	1901	1911
Per cent. Per cent.		
Population in cities of over 10,000	18.56	28.38
Population in towns between 3,000 and 10,000	8.69	7.62
Population in villages under 3,000	10.39	9.73
Rural population	62.36	54.27

It is thus apparent that, in populations beneath 10,000, where genuinely urban forces may be said to begin to prevail, there was practically no change in the proportion of the people, whereas there was a noteworthy change in both the strictly rural and urban populations.

It is safe to conclude then that such an ancient and indomitable institution will continue with us. It has succeeded in resisting the forces of change which have been active for milleniums. The city will not suck it dry. It is much more likely that it will suck the city dry, give it time enough. We need not worry ourselves as to whether or not it will live, but feel ourselves free to inquire rather what sort of life it is going to live. Live it will, but in what fashion?

The Modern Village

The modern village is radically unlike the old-time village in its composition. It is no longer held together by the bonds of kinship. It is now an economic phenomenon. This change can be



George P., Champion Percheron Stallion, Owned by Dr. Head, Regina.
This horse is one of the most perfect Percherons and one of the best horses of any breed ever owned in Canada. He is hired by the Stallion Club of Indian Head for the Season at a \$35 Service Fee. Note his style, wonderful conformation, excellent legs and feet.

gradually traced through long ages. It began with the presence in the village of alien elements. Traders, refugees, fugitive slaves and wanderers of all sorts were apt to turn up and make themselves so useful that they were allowed to remain. As this class increased in number the fighting interest, or the work interest would come to predominate over the kindred interest. In time the family organization would give place to some other, based on some other principle than blood relationship. In Rome this class of strangers attached itself at first to the patrician households and were known as clients. In time they came to be known as plebeians, and, vigorously contending for political rights, changed the constitution of Roman society. The manorial vill or village of medieval Britain was in the transition stage, the land being held after the family or communal fashion, but the people themselves unrelated by blood to each other. The villages of western Canada are of the purely economic type. Each of them is a congregation of families who have come in order to make a living there.

There are two social problems, acute and unsolved, which beset the country village. One of these concerns the social co-ordination of the residents. The other concerns their loyalty, whether it be to city or to country interests.

Probably, in the primitive days when a village was an enlarged family, it was possessed by a family spirit. The inhabitants were all brothers and sisters anyhow, and they may have felt and acted towards each other in brotherly and sisterly

ways. We will give them the benefit of the doubt for the sake of the contrast. There is little family spirit in villages today. It seems to lie there in a latent condition. A disaster will evoke it in an instant. Let the least and lowest of its inhabitants be hurt in an accident, or have his shanty catch fire, and the pity of the whole village rouses itself to help him. But, when the crisis passes, the brotherliness departs also.

A Comparison of Social Relationships

This lack of social sympathy is no worse in a village than in a city, but it counts for more. In the village everybody knows everybody else. Personal attitudes thus are stressed. The rich man and the poor man in the city live miles apart and do not know each others names. But in the village they see each other every day, and know each other by name. In the city the rich man's wife and the poor man's wife occupy orbits which never touch. There is no danger of either eclipse or collision. In the village it is not so. Thus gossip, envy, dislike, jealousy, and all their potent sisterhood select the village for their revels, and, during the long periods when no disaster occurs, have a high old time.

How many a family which has left a village to live in a city is resolved never to return! Its members look fondly back to the wider spaces and freer movements of a more out-of-door environment, but find in their release from prying and unfriendly criticism of every trifling act more than a recompense for leaving. Elbert Hubbard once said, "If man made the city, and God made the country, the devil made the small town."

Yet the fault does not lie in the people or, at least they are not worse people than the dwellers in cities. The family that congratulates itself on escaping from the village to the city reveals in that very self-gratulation the spirit it condemns. The fault lies, as I have suggested, in bringing into close contact divergent and belligerent standards of living. If all the people in any village lived in good houses, ate enough wholesome food, were educated to the point where they enjoyed good literature and music, and were sufficiently moralized to put personal worth above caste, that village would be a delightful place to live in. I do not claim that this list contains all the specifics needed for social co-ordination but I do claim that it is a list of fundamental things, and that it presents a clear programme for social effort.

The Problem of Social Co-ordination

I can think of nothing which could be better done, as a start at social co-ordination, than the reformation of the methods of administering relief in villages. It is a rare village where the charity dispensed by churches and benevolent individuals does not do more harm than good. It is given in such a way that it destroys rather than restores. It aims only to bridge a crisis, not to re-construct a personality. It thinks of doles, not of standards. It perpetuates what it means to cure. And it operates after that unintelligent and injurious fashion in complete self-satisfaction. I can readily believe that many generous village folks will think this paragraph incomprehensible. But others, who know what expert social welfare work is, will rather shake their heads at me and say, "You are dreaming of the impossible." I hope that I am not, for until something as impossible as that is done, the village will not begin to enter into its heritage as the most delightful of human groupings.

That is the first problem, the social co-ordination. The second is the question whether the village belongs to the city or the country. It is an outpost held by a garrison who are exiled from the city in order to represent city interests, city methods and city ideals! Or is it part and parcel of the country, representing country interests, the focus of country movements and enjoyments? One can see how important to city or country it is to have possession of the strategic territory occupied by the villages. It is of still greater importance to the village itself.

As a village settles down into mature conditions it naturally divides itself into two parties, more or less in rivalry, and representing the city and the

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Handling Spring Litters

Some Suggestions to Help Greater Swine Production and Conservation

Last November and December all of Western Canada was campaigned in the interests of a vastly increased production of pork products. Hundreds of sows were returned from central stockyards and bred and either sold or kept for later distribution among farmers this spring. As most of these sows, along with those already in the farmers' hands, were bred during the month of December, and the period of gestation in the sow is 112 days, a great number of them will farrow in the very near future. There is little use breeding sows unless the utmost steps are taken to conserve the young pigs, and this is one of the most difficult parts of the hog-raising business. Every little pig that dies means the loss of the possibility of making 200 or more pounds of finished pork. Of course, the feed is not lost, but if we are still faced with a great scarcity of hog products now is the time to conserve those we have already bred. This is particularly true when we remember that Spring litters are by far the most successful in Western Canada, and fall litters are apt to be a loss rather than an asset in the hands of any but experienced hog producers.

The following suggestions, prepared by Prof. G. E. Day, one of the best authorities in America on swine production, should be particularly useful at this season.

During the Gestation Period

During the period of gestation the sow should be kept in good, strong condition, but not overloaded with fat. Extremes in condition are to be avoided. A sow may be kept in fairly high condition and will produce satisfactory litters, provided she takes plenty of exercise.

In districts where corn is plentiful, there is a temptation to feed almost exclusively upon corn. Such a method of feeding cannot give the best results, because corn does not furnish enough bone and muscle-forming constituents to properly develop the unborn pigs. It is also rather too fattening and heating to feed in large quantities to a sow at this stage. It is true that corn can be fed, but the ration recommended for the boar—namely, equal parts ground oats, and wheat middlings—will answer very nicely for the sow. The proportion of corn, if fed, should not be over one-third of the meal ration, and wheat middlings or bran may be used to dilute the corn meal without oats.

A meal ration which is preferred by the writer to all others is equal parts ground oats and middlings, leaving out corn altogether. It is possible, however, to use a wide variety of feeds, so long as the feeder realizes the importance of furnishing considerable bulk and of restricting the proportion of heating or highly fattening feeds. As in the case of the boar, the sow requires something besides meal, and the furnishing of some such feeds as roots, or alfalfa, is even more important than in feeding the boar. Skim-milk is also excellent, but is not always available for sows.

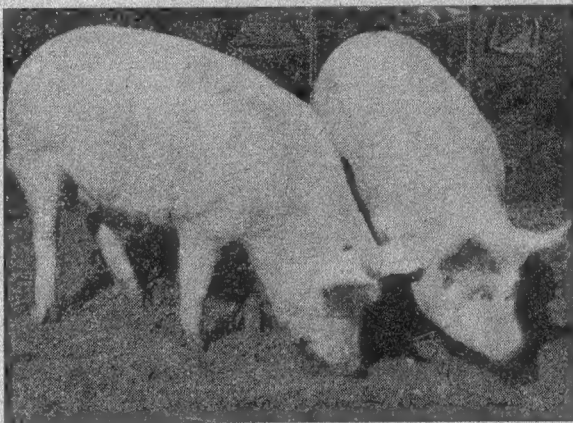
In summer, a pasture field will furnish the bulky part of the ration, and, if sows are in good condition to start with and are given a good pasture, they will get along very well without other feed for two or three months. They should be given a little meal for several weeks before farrowing, to accustom them to its use, and render the change less violent when they are taken into the pens. With regard to the quantity of meal, the feeder must be guided entirely by the condition of the sows. Meal may be fed either wet or dry. When roots are fed, a good plan is to mix the dry meal with pulped roots, though the feeder has wide latitude in regard to the methods he may see fit to follow.

Dangers of Constipation

Constipation is the bane of the swine breeder, and if the sow becomes constipated before she farrows, the chances are that she will lose her pigs, and possibly her own life. Constipation, therefore, is one of the main things to be guarded against at this time. When it once occurs very little can be done to overcome it and save the pigs, so that it is almost altogether a matter of prevention. If a sow is taken directly from a pasture field, shut up in a pen, and fed upon an exclusive meal ration, trouble is almost sure to occur. Radical changes in feeding are to be

avoided, and the ration should be kept practically the same after taking the sow into the pen as it was before. If anything, the feed should be made rather more sloppy, and the green feed or roots should be supplied the same as they were before the sow was taken in. A small amount of linseed meal (oil meal) or ground flaxseed added to the ration is also helpful in preventing constipation. The wisdom of feeding meal to sows while on pasture for a time before they farrow can be readily appreciated, as it prevents a violent change in their ration. The sow should also be given a chance and encouraged to take exercise.

The farrowing pen should be dry, well ventilated, and free from draughts. It is a good plan to provide the pen with a guard rail made of 2 by 8-in. planks fastened with their edges against the sides of the pen a little above the bed. These prevent the sow from lying against the partition, and lessen the



A Pair of Typy Young Yorkshire Sows. Notice the Length, Smoothness and Quality of these Two Pigs.

danger of injury to the little pigs, which often find the space under the guard a very convenient refuge.

There is a difference of opinion as to the amount of bedding which should be used, some maintaining that the sow should be liberally supplied with bedding, and others that the bedding should be limited. The writer's experience is that active sows in comparatively light condition can generally be trusted with a liberal amount of bedding, but sows which are in high condition, or which are at all clumsy, had better be given only a moderate amount of cut straw.

It pays to treat sows kindly and to have them quiet. If they are on good terms with the attendant and regard him as a friend, there is much less danger of trouble from nervous, excited sows when the critical time of farrowing arrives.

Management After Farrowing

After farrowing the sow should not be disturbed,

gradually increased, taking a week or ten days to reach full feed. A good mother with a large litter requires very liberal feeding, but if the litter is small, it may be necessary to reduce the feed.

Many different rations are used for nursing sows. Equal parts of finely ground oats and wheat middlings, allowed to soak between feeds, makes a most excellent ration. If sweet skim-milk can be added to the mixture, it makes an almost ideal ration. Corn may be used as recommended for sows before farrowing, and in larger quantities if skim-milk is available. A certain amount of roots and green feed are always in order, but the sow should not be expected to subsist upon such feeds at this time. A limited amount of bulky, succulent feed helps to keep the sow healthy.

When the pigs are born, the attendant should be on hand to see that everything goes well. If the pigs are strong and the sow lies quiet, it is better not to interfere. Sows that have been properly fed and given sufficient exercise seldom have difficulty in farrowing.

If the pigs seem somewhat weak, or if the sow is very restless, it is safer to place the pigs in a well-bedded box or basket to keep them out of the way until all are born. If the pen is chilly, a bottle of hot water placed in the bottom of the basket and covered with a blanket, with another blanket over the top of the basket, will help keep up the vitality of the pigs.

The pigs should be placed to the teat to suck as soon as possible. The weaker the pigs, or the colder the pen, the more important an early drink of the mother's milk becomes. If parturition is not unduly protracted, and if the pigs are strong, lively, and comfortable, they may wait for their first drink until all are born, but in such matters the attendant must use his judgment. As soon as the sow appears to have settled down quietly, it is best to put the little pigs with her and leave them together. It is well not to interfere except when it is absolutely necessary.

By the time the pigs are three weeks old they will have learned to eat. If at all possible, it is a good plan to give them access to another pen in which is kept a small trough. Here they can be fed a little skim-milk with a very little middlings stirred into it. The quantity of middlings can be increased gradually as the pigs grow older. If they can be taught to nibble at sugar-beets or mangels during this time, so much the better. A small amount of soaked whole corn, or almost any other grain, scattered on the floor of the pen, will cause them to take exercise while hunting for it. If it is not possible to provide an extra pen, the sow may be shut out of the pen while the pigs are being fed. Many people simply allow the young pigs to eat with the sow, and many good pigs are raised in this way, but better results will be obtained if the pigs can be fed separately.

Exercise is very important for young pigs; and every possible means of securing it must be adopted. If they are kept in a small pen with the mother, some of the best of them will likely become too fat, and probably sicken and die. Outdoor exercise is especially beneficial, but pigs should be protected from cold winds or from a very hot sun. If the sow is turned out with her pigs it is not well to give her a very large range at first, as she is likely to travel too far and unduly tire the pigs.

Boar pigs not intended for breeding purposes should be castrated before weaning, to get the best results, though there is not much danger from castrating at a later date, provided care is exercised in connection with the operation. Clean hands, a clean knife, and the use of a disinfectant upon the wound will obviate practically all danger.

Management After Weaning

If the young pigs have been taught to eat as described, and skim-milk is available, they may be weaned successfully when six weeks old. It is true that many pigs are weaned before they are six weeks old, but it is seldom advisable to do so if they appear to be thriving with the sow. If skim-milk is not available, it is generally advisable to defer weaning for two weeks more, and special pains should be taken to have the pigs well



A Bunch of Finished Market Hogs. The more Little Pigs that are conserved now the more of these finished hogs will be available this fall.

and if she lies quietly for ten or twelve hours, or even more, so much the better. When she wants anything she will go to the trough for it. At first she should have little more than a drink. A very thin slop of middlings and water will answer very well. If the weather is cold, tepid water should be used. During the first three days, great care must be exercised not to over feed, and the ration should be kept very light. After this, the feed may be

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The Double-Walled Secret

In Peril of His Life

By Edwin Baird

CHAPTER III.

The lights came on, the couch was lowered; but his struggle, though furious, was of brief duration, for the strip of cloth which held his broken arm in place became undone and the red-hot pain left him gasping, powerless, white to the lips.

Again Stryker gave a low word of command and again the couch was lifted. The torturing stabs of pain wrung a groan from Kelcey and he ground his teeth, trembling with rage. He judged they had reached the hall when he heard a fleet step on the stairway, and then the girl's voice—

"Father! Stop! He doesn't know—he never saw—"

"Stand aside, Bonnie," he heard her father say. Evidently she had thrown herself in his path, and Kelcey knew she was holding her ground when the couch came to a standstill.

"Father, you must listen! I tell you, he saw nothing—nothing!"

There was an agonizing pause. Kelcey could hear the girl whispering, and now and again he caught a mumbled word from her father. They stood only a short distance from him, but he could make nothing of what they said. Presently he heard Stryker say:

"Take him back."

He was carried back to the room, but the rope was not removed from his ankles and the man with the dead-white face stood guard at his head, until Stryker came in and dismissed him.

Only by a supreme effort did Kelcey refrain from voicing the outburst that clamored in his mind for utterance. Stryker drew up a chair and attended the grievously used arm before speaking. Then—

"My daughter," he said, "has saved you. Do you feel strong enough to go home alone?"

Kelcey nodded. He could not yet trust himself to speak.

"I don't know who you are," went on the white-haired man, "but I do know that you are not a jail-bird, and I suspect that you belong to that organized society upon which your rotten civilization is falsely based. Assuming this, I can not rely upon any promises you may make—"

"You can be assured," said Kelcey, as evenly as he could, "that I shall say nothing about my experiences in this house—if that is what you mean."

"That's what I mean," replied Stryker, in his low voice. "But I don't trust you. I trust no man. And so," taking a white silk scarf from his coat, "I must ask that you wear this." As he spoke he folded the scarf, then slipped it over Kelcey's eyes and knotted it securely behind his head.

Kelcey's first impulse was to tear the thing off, but he knew the futility of offering resistance, and submitted as passively as his flaming anger allowed.

Blindfolded, he was led from the house to an automobile churning near the door. Stryker assisted him into the tonneau, stepped in after him and the machine started. The first part of their journey was over uneven ground and the car travelled slowly, but after a while they emerged upon a smooth road and Kelcey knew, from the way the air whipped his face, that the driver of the automobile had thrown the speed to "high." They had gone upward of fifteen miles, he surmised, before the car came suddenly to a stop.

He was guided to the ground, then to a wooden platform. He knew Stryker stood beside him when—

"If you will give me your address, Mr. Kelcey, I will see that your monoplane is returned to you."

An unreasoning impulse, born of his wrath, prompted Kelcey to say: "Never mind! Keep it. Perhaps it will pay you for your services."

He had no way of knowing the effect of his words, for he was answered only by silence. After a while he heard the shriek of a train in the distance and in a few minutes it came to a grinding halt at the platform. The scarf was taken from his eyes and he was lifted to the steps of one of the coaches. When he looked back he saw the hard, white eyes of the auto gleaming athwart a small railway station. And then the train moved on into the warm, black night.

He sank into a seat near the door, with the feeling of one awakening from an unpleasant dream. The motion of the train, the travellers around him, the train crew, all afforded him a positive relief. They were actual, while the recent events seemed very unreal.

He paid his fare in cash, exchanged a commonplace or two with the conductor, and inquired as to

the time they would reach Lake Forest. He was conscious of no curiosity to know the name of the station where he had boarded the train. He desired only to forget his fantastic adventure as speedily as possible. He alighted at Lake Forest, assisted by a brakeman, called up his father's garage and, half an hour later, was rolling homeward in the family limousine.

CHAPTER IV.

Although he felt in nowise bound to silence, he shurred over his mishap as briefly as he could (still with the idea of sealing the adventure), and it is quite likely that he soon would have come to regard the thing as a vague and disagreeable memory had it not been for a peculiar incident in which he chanced to participate. It happened late one afternoon, about a fortnight afterward, just as he left the University Club and was starting for the Whitestone Hotel to keep a dinner engagement. His motor was held up at the Michigan avenue intersection and he noticed that a crowd had collected on the corner. In the next few moments he witnessed something that caused him to detain his



A Back-to-the-Lander in His Wheat Field in the Edmonton, Alberta, District. The farmer shown at the left is an erstwhile piano agent who took to farming at a period of life when most men think they are too old to make a fresh start.

chauffeur, as the traffic moved on, and then spring to the ground.

A policeman had arrested a ragged wretch, charged with soliciting alms, and a pretty-haired girl (he knew her instantly) was interceding in the beggar's behalf. The officer addressed her with the insolence of his kind before a crowd.

"So you're his pal—ha? Well, we'll have to take you along, too." He chuckled thickly and laid hold of her arm.

Infuriated, the girl jerked free and struck him sharply across the face with her silver-mesh purse. It was then that Kelcey leaped from his motor. When he elbowed his way to her she was struggling and fighting hopelessly, yet her captor had a double handful. The beggar took his advantage and his departure with no waste of time. The crowd drew in closer, enjoying the scene hugely.

It so happened that the policeman knew Kelcey very well and the latter had little trouble in gaining the girl's liberty.

"Come!" he beseeched her, and took her arm, for she showed no inclination to leave. She looked up at him mutely, then back to the policeman, who was glancing about furtively for the fleeing beggar. Her face was white and her breath came pantingly, like the breath of a runner whose strength is spent. Those in the front circle of the crowd gaped at her; those behind craned their necks to see. "Come, Miss Stryker," urged Kelcey, speaking in a low voice close to her ear, "you must let me get you out of this."

She signified her willingness, and the crowd parted for them, still staring curiously. At his behest she got into his car. Not until they were flowing southward in the avenue's gasoline river did she speak.

"I shouldn't have done that," she murmured, as though thinking aloud. "I shouldn't have done it." Then, suddenly, she began to cry.

Kelcey had an odd, uncomfortable sense of shame. Nothing embarrassed him so much as the sight of a woman crying. He caught himself casting side-long glances at the occupants of the automobiles whizzing past. He wondered how many of his friends had seen him. This further annoyed him. And then, as he realized that he was ashamed of being seen with this girl who undoubtedly had saved his life, he felt contemptibly mean and small.

In an awkward, blundering way he tried to solace her. She bowed her head lower and dried her eyes surreptitiously. But he was not looking at her—had not looked at her. Presently he heard her say: "If you will tell your man to stop—I think—I'd like to get out."

He protested earnestly, sincerely. It would be nothing less than criminal to put her down here, so far from where she evidently wanted to go. Wouldn't she let him take her to her proper destination? It would be a genuine pleasure, he insisted.

The car swung in toward the curb and stopped in front of the Whitestone. She stood up; but he sat nearest the sidewalk and barred her way.

"This is unfair," he objected. "I can't let you go like this."

She stood looking down at him, one gray-gloved hand resting on the back of the front seat. Her blue gaze was very serene and very impersonal; her poise was the soul of cool self-assurance.

"Will you let me out, please?"

Her tone was unmistakable. He could not misconstrue it. The chauffeur had opened the tonneau door, and Kelcey stepped out and offered her his hand. As she fluttered to the pavement, lithe and slender and girlish, he likened her to some rare, exotic flower. Later he was puzzled to recall what brought the simile to mind. He had observed, vaguely, that she was clothed in soft tones of gray and blue, and somehow her clothing seemed an integral part of her, harmonizing delightfully with her white skin and lovely brown hair.

Her slim hand rested in his for the fractional part of an instant and then, with a low-spoken, "Thank you," she turned to go.

But he detained her. "It is I who should thank you. I haven't forgotten my indebtedness to you."

Her eyebrows lifted inquiringly. He noticed that they nearly met at the apex of her nose, and he decided this was one of the things that gave piquancy to her face.

He lowered his voice: "I can't forget that I owe my life to you."

Her level gaze, as it met his eyes, was still impersonal and serene.

"Please try to forget it," she said. "Because," she added, dropping her eyes, "it will be best—for both of us."

With a hurried farewell, she left him. She seemed to have grown, all at once, rather flustered. Her admirable self-confidence had suddenly flown to pieces. His eyes followed her as he lifted his hat and—he could never account for this—he imagined her in his home. The fancy vanished as quickly as it came, but abruptly it occurred to him that he had once before had the same whimsical thought while watching her.

CHAPTER V.

Her words, "It will be best for both of us," bothered him a great deal during the next few weeks and increased his desire to see her again. The desire began to weigh on him heavily. He tried to forget it, but could not. Why did he want to see her? What was there about her that attracted him? He could answer neither question.

His mother and sister saw that something was amiss with him, and they ran over a list of girls he might be "interested in." They settled, as they supposed, upon the one who was responsible for his melancholy, and they were not alarmed. The girl was desirable from every viewpoint. So they said nothing to Kelcey, content to allow matters to take their natural course. Of course the girl would accept him in the end. What girl would not? Everybody knew Tom Kelcey was one of the best catches in Lake Forest. Many maids and matrons had tried to land him and a few had nearly succeeded.

As his arm knitted Kelcey turned his attention to the sport that had broken it. He bought a seven-thousand-dollar biplane and, after several practise flights with the aviator who designed it, he started out alone across Wisconsin. He strove for a course parallel with his first one, but he lost his way in the air and when he got home that evening his gloom was uncommonly pronounced.

He went to a dance that night and danced with the usual girls, who made the usual flirtatious advances. And his mother and sister, observing him furtively, had to reconstruct their prior assumption. His indifference to the girl they had chosen for his wife puzzled them.

But they were no more puzzled than he. Many of these young creatures palpitating around him

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SHOULD MERCHANTS JOIN U.F.A.

A Hanna correspondent sends us a report dealing with a meeting held at that point, at which a discussion arose in regard to the question of merchants joining the U.F.A. locals. There is nothing in the Constitution to prevent merchants becoming members of the U.F.A. in fact many locals like to have their local merchants associated with them in their work. The reading of the constitution on this point is that any person directly interested in farming may become a member, but the admission of new members is a matter left entirely in the hands of the local itself. There appears to be a feeling at some points that the admission of local merchants as members is perhaps not advisable. The whole question no doubt rests upon the relations between farmers and the local merchants at any point, such relationship no doubt resting upon the kind of service rendered by the local merchants to the farmers. We do not hear of much friction between local merchants and farmers at points where there are real live merchants who are endeavoring to give good service and who are up-to-date and progressive in their business methods. We should be glad to have the experience of other districts in this respect.—H. Higginbotham.

The report of the Hanna correspondent on this point follows:—

"It was stated that merchants of Hanna wanted to join the U.F.A. and a discussion was immediately precipitated on the advisability of their admission. Some contended their presence would hamper free discussion and render the U.F.A. futile in its campaign of educating the farmer in his true economic interests. To the astonishment of some a member stated that on requesting a neighbor farmer to join the U.F.A. he was told he could not as he was in debt at the store where he traded, and he got a strong hint that he need never expect credit again if he joined the local, and as he was a married man and would in all probability need further accommodation, he did not feel free to join, much as he liked to do otherwise.

Farmers have been aware for a long time that they were not getting a square deal, and years ago they formed grain growers associations to try and get a square deal for their class. They had to fight a long and strenuous battle against grain dealers, manufacturers' associations, wholesale and retail dealers' organizations for every concession they have so far secured and members were afraid that if storekeepers joined the U.F.A. it was not to advance the farmers' interests but rather to protect their own. Would a farmer have any business to join the retail dealers' association?"

SEED GRAIN CERTIFICATES

Notwithstanding the publicity which has been given to the subject of seed grain certificates entitling farmers to special rates on seed grain, there still appears to be some confusion as to the method of securing this service. The responsibility for control of these certificates has been placed with the U.F.A. in so far as the Province of Alberta is concerned, and it is up to every local secretary and member of the U.F.A. to assist the Central office in carrying out the regulations regarding the issuing of these certificates. The certificate is made in duplicate form, one part of which should be filled in by the farmer stating the amount and the kinds of seed grain he requires, the acreage to be seeded and the location of his land. This portion is to be sent to the Central office for permanent record. The other portion consists of a certificate which is issued to the farmer and which bears similar particulars to the above, but which also has to have the signature of the U.F.A. provincial secretary and the local secretary in order to be valid.

Any bona fide farmer who is requiring seed grain can secure this service whether he is a member of the U.F.A. or not. Applications should, however, be made in all cases to the nearest U.F.A. Local Secretary. U.F.A. local secretaries who are receiving applications from farmers for seed grain certificates can obtain a supply of these certificates from the Central office.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by H. Higginbotham, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

The local secretaries particularly should endeavor to see that the certificates are issued only to those who are entitled to the seed rate. Farmers who are having their seed grain shipped by commercial seed firms should make the application for a special seed grain certificate themselves, as the Central office has no means of knowing the credentials of farmers for whom certificates may be requested by such commercial firms.—General Secretary.

CASH REMITTANCES

From time to time membership dues and payments on account of supplies are forwarded to the Central office in the form of cash. We realize of course that there are times when it is much more convenient to remit dues in the form of cash than by money order or postal note, but we would like to remind local secretaries that money so remitted is entirely at their own risk, and if it should be lost they have no recourse against the postal authorities and there is very little chance indeed of the money being recovered.

A curious point arose some time ago in this connection between two farmers. One farmer sent a ten dollar bill to another farmer to pay for some seed grain. The money landed alright but the farmer who received the money had sold all his seed grain and had to return the money, which he did in the same form in which it was sent. On the return trip the ten dollar bill was lost and could not be recovered. Whilst the man who had the seed grain to sell and returned the ten dollar bill claimed that he should not be held liable as he merely remitted the money in the same form as it was sent, nevertheless the responsibility was his as the other man's risk terminated when the recipient received the money.

On the whole it is much safer and better in every way to remit either in the form of a cheque, postal note, money order, express order or some other form which can be traced and identified in case it goes astray. There is also much less chance of making a mistake in handling money which is remitted in this form as the amount is clearly stated on the order, whereas cash sent loose in an envelope may easily become detached or mixed with some other remittance in the handling of the mail.—General Secretary.

ALLIANCE LOCAL FLOURISHING

A very encouraging report has just been sent us by F. H. Clements, secretary of Alliance local, in which he states that the farmers in their district are taking a great interest in the work of the U.F.A. and they have a membership of over seventy at the present time, which is an increase of approximately forty members over that of last year. At their last regular meeting, which was held on March 25, the matter of binder twine was discussed which resulted in the ordering of a carload from the United Grain Growers Ltd. The purchasing of Formaldehyde and Gopher poison was also up for discussion and these commodities are being ordered through the local druggist who is offering same at a reduced rate to U.F.A. members. Another important matter which was dealt with was the handling of hail insurance through the Central office, the union being heartily in favor of this, realizing that hail insurance is essentially a farmer's business, and that consequently he should see that it is handled as economically as possible and to the very best possible advantage as far as he was concerned. The members have made arrangements to ship another car of hogs to the United Grain Growers Livestock Department this week, which is the third shipment they have made since the business was taken up by them this spring. Those who have participated in these shipments are thoroughly well satisfied with the returns.

We were very please to receive a letter a few days ago from Wm. F.

Petersmeyer, formerly of Birdsholm, Alta., who now resides in Freeport, Flo. During his residence in Alberta, Mr. Petersmeyer was closely associated with the U.F.A., being at one time secretary of Hillview Local No. 410. Apparently he is still taking a keen interest in the work and in requesting that we send him a copy of our annual report remarks "I am a long way from Alberta in distance but not in thought, and am still wearing the button in my coat."

FREE IMPLEMENTS

Another encouraging report is that of Stainsleigh Local No. 794, which was organized since the beginning of the year. Their second meeting was held on March 22, at which there was a very satisfactory gathering, and six new members were enrolled. An interesting feature of the meeting was a discussion on the Tariff, at the conclusion of which the members went on record as being in favor of the removal of the tariff from all farm implements. Another matter which is well worth noting is the U.F.A. Sunday meetings which the local are holding. Mr. Thompson, a former minister of the Gospel, has agreed to conduct an informal meeting every second Sunday for the discussion and study of religious topics. The initial Sunday meeting was held on March 24, and while the attendance was not as large as it might have been, those who did attend considered that their time was well spent, and that the meeting was both interesting and instructive. Mr. Thompson conducted the service, and a portion of the Bible lesson was chosen for discussion in which those present took an active part.

Geo. Martin, secretary of High Prairie Local No. 156, reports a splendid meeting of their local which was held on March 21. Mr. Molyneux, organizer for the United Grain Growers Ltd., gave an address on livestock shipping and co-operative trading in a very comprehensive and convincing manner, leaving an impression that cannot but bear good fruit in the near future. The members wish to express their thanks to the United Grain Growers for sending Mr. Molyneux, and for the inspiration and information which they have derived from his visit.

NEW LOCAL STARTED

A new Local, to be known as Duchess, was organized at that point on April 1, and the Secretary, E. A. Faucher, reports as follows:—

April the first was certainly a very stormy day, but it did not prevent the farmers of this neighborhood from turning out and attending a meeting for the purpose of organizing a branch of the United Farmers of Alberta. Our Director, G. A. Forster, of Nateby, was in attendance and gave an interesting address on the objects and benefits of becoming a branch of this great farmers' organization. Richard Welch, who was the first settler in the neighborhood, was unanimously elected president, Chas. B. Price, vice-president and E. A. Faucher, secretary-treasurer. The election of directors was left over for the next meeting when it is expected that several other farmers will be in attendance. Thirteen members signed the roll, but it is expected that every farmer in the district will become a member in the near future.

INTERESTING MEETINGS

J. E. Blore, late director for the Bow River constituency, visited Stanmore local on March 26 to assist them in completing their organization. On his way to the meeting he met Vice-President Baker on the train, the latter being scheduled to address a meeting at Youngstown on Greater Production, under the auspices of the Provincial Government, on the same date. This proved to be a happy coincidence as the Youngstown meeting was to be held in the evening and Stanmore in the

afternoon, so Mr. Baker agreed to come and address the latter, arriving just as they were completing their organization. He spoke for an hour and a half, making a deep impression on the farmers who were present. A collection was taken up at the meeting in order to cover the expenses of the organizers, which is to be forwarded to the Central office. We very much appreciate their thoughtfulness in this matter.

On leaving this point, Messrs. Blore and Baker proceeded together to Youngstown. The meeting there was very well attended, over one hundred people being present. After Mr. Baker had addressed the gathering, Mr. Blore spoke for a few minutes in regard to the financing of the U.F.A. in a more efficient manner.

The following letter has been received from the Red Cross Society:—
United Farmers of Alberta,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Sirs:—We have pleasure in acknowledging your letter of the 27th inst., enclosing the splendid contribution of Two Hundred and Fifty-nine Dollars and Fifty Cents (\$259.50) to the general funds of the society, being amounts received at your Central office for our society, and I enclose our official receipt No. 6633.

With grateful thanks and with kindest regards, I remain—

Yours faithfully,

M. Pinkham,
Hon. Treas. and Joint Secretary,
Alberta Provincial Branch.

U.F.A. BRIEFS

T. Bruce Taylor reports the organization of Bowmantown Local No. 803 on March 27, of which he has been elected secretary-treasurer.

Allan Mercer, secretary of Sexsmith local at Clairmont, reports that during the past twelve months the local did a business in co-operative trading amounting to about \$15,000.

Panaras local expects to greatly increase its membership during the next quarter. Their co-operative society are buying out the general store in the town.

A. R. Hoag, secretary of Bowden Local No. 9, reports that they have twenty-two names on their roll and hope before long that they shall be able to increase this number to at least fifty.

The old Oyen Local No. 606 has re-organized and W. A. T. Walker, who has been elected secretary, stated the prospects for a real live local are very bright. They have started off with 20 members.

Another new local reporting this week is Tolland No. 808, which was organized on March 16th, seventeen members signing the roll. F. A. Metcalf was elected secretary-treasurer. Meetings will be held in the Ganton schoolhouse on the last Saturday of each month.

The first visitor to the Central office this morning (April 5) was Alex Felton, of Bassano, who announced that he had successfully organized a local in his district, to be known as Countess Local. The farmers in the district have felt the need of a branch of our association for some time and it is felt that same will be of very material benefit to the members.

C. A. Harris, director of the Medicine Hat constituency, has just organized a new local under the name of Mount Pleasant, beginning with a paid up membership of fourteen, of which D. Gibson, of Mulbach, has been appointed secretary. Mr. Harris thinks there is every indication of this becoming a real live local.

At a recent meeting of Nihem Local No. 741, the matter of Mr. Spencer's recent circular re convention of locals in Battle River constituency was taken up, and the members were in favor of same. They have also decided that they will hold U.F.A. Sunday on May 5. Their competition for new members is still proving a success. Other matters which were discussed at this meeting were gopher poison, telephones, and farm help.

THE NINE OF POWER

Among human kind, team work is a matter of imperative necessity. The twentieth century is only beginning to realize its possibilities. Few of the great things of the world have been one-man achievements. Practically all the superlative enterprises have been attained by combination of forces. In theory all Grain Growers believe this. They are able to point with some pride to things that have been accomplished by working together. They are able in some degree to refute the old lying slander that farmers will not stick together. They are enthusiastic over the general principle that unity means strength. But in practice the average local association has scarcely more than begun—if it has begun—to apply the principle in its work in the community. Let us see what it might do:—

Acceptance Of Its Mission

1. The local association can realize that it exists to represent and to commend and to propagate in its own immediate community the principles, ideals and type of life for which the general association stands. It can convince itself that there is a task set to its hand, a responsibility laid upon it for moving that community nearer that ideal. And it should be impatient and dissatisfied with itself till it is actually accomplishing its mission. A railroad engine is not constructed to stand in the station blowing off steam. An ocean liner is not built to lie idly at the wharf. A Grain Growers' Association is not organized to simply exist in happy contemplation of its high ideals—but to move its constituency in practical ways nearer to the acceptance and practice of them. And while that is not being done no association should allow itself to indulge itself in comfortable ease.

The Machinery At Hand

2. The local association can realize that it has the machinery for the work. One man has often inspired a whole community with his view. A group of two or three men have often transformed the thinking of a nation. Given half a dozen men with an object before them, a purpose which they desire to accomplish, and, unless it be utterly antagonistic to the interests or subversive of the rights of the people at large, it will not be easy to thwart it. What then should not nine good men and true be able to accomplish when they realize that personal responsibility is laid upon them for a service to their people, when they consult together as to ways and means and methods, and when every one of them puts his shoulder to the wheel to make it go. That is the situation in the local branch of our movement. Nine men of power: a president, a vice-president, a secretary, and six directors—elected by their fellow citizens, entrusted with a mission to their community, confronted with a task worthy of the best that is in them—ought we not to expect great things from them, of which we and the community shall be proud in days to come? If nine men, with conditions such as these about them, fail for a whole year to accomplish anything for rural citizenship, for general enlightenment and progress, for true democracy, then some drastic revision of method is demanded that the cause may not suffer. But it is scarcely conceivable that nine men, living, united, purposeful, resolute and with an adequate conception of their responsibility as representatives of the movement, can fail month after month to secure some adequate result to their efforts. Nine such men with such a cause must succeed.

The First Requisite

3. Unquestionably the first duty is that of unitedly facing the situation. Not separately—not individually—but unitedly. Nine men filled with desire to serve, coming together to examine the need and the supply and the circumstances and the prospects in order to lay a basis for work and to begin work upon that basis. Strange as it may appear, there is good reason for thinking that nine-tenths of our failures have been at this stage. There has been too frequent lack of the sympathetic getting together, the intelligent scrutiny, the purposeful investigation on the part of the nine which must pre-

cede a successful year's work. Instead of that in many cases there has been too frequently a yielding to the easy pessimistic impression that there is not much to be done and that any considerable effect upon present conditions is scarcely to be expected. It is always easy to be a pessimist, but it is cowardly and unworthy also. The true man will not allow himself to be led into giving up at least till he has seen and tried. Hence the nine are expected as soon as possible after they have been elected, to get together to survey the field and to plan the year's work. The recently revised constitution includes among the responsibilities of directors the following: (1) to appoint a secretary-treasurer; (2) to consult together as to the work; (3) to have general oversight of the work in the community; (4) to plan for deepening and extension of the influence of the association; (5) to compile a list of parties living in its local area; (6) to allocate to each director responsibility for a certain section of the district in canvassing for membership. The convention held last January passed the following resolution in reference to the work of the nine:—

This convention urges as a means to the strengthening of our work that every local association be asked to regard it as a primary obligation laid upon their board of directors to take as an essential part of each year's work the arranging for a canvass of the association's immediate district in the interest of maintaining and extending the circulation of The Grain Growers' Guide.

In the face of such duties it is imperative that the officers of the association should together face the situation as to how best in their circumstances they can fulfil them.

Each In His Own Way

4. As to details each local must largely work out its own salvation. No rules can be laid down. But some general problems may be cited which in some way or other each group will have to face for itself, problems which it is of first importance that no branch should even for a year allow itself to ignore. Such are the following:—

(a) The problem of getting and holding the largest possible membership for the sake of what a large and united membership may mean for the local community and for the general cause.

(b) The special 1918 problem of securing women members since the association now has a Woman's Section, with a board of directors and a secretary of its own.

(c) The extension of the circulation of The Guide. It is absolutely essential to our progress that The Guide bring its weekly message of progress to an ever enlarging constituency of readers.

(d) The making of the local association an aggressive social force in the community, getting people hitherto separated into sympathetic co-operative contact.

(e) The working out of something in an educational way for the community. The branch that is not educating its community is far from being ideal.

(f) Getting the young people to work for the cause. The organization that has the young people gets the community. We must have them that they may attract for us those whom older people could not secure.

(g) Enlisting the motor car as a part of our machinery. Every car in the community should do at least a hundred miles this summer in the interests of the association, helping your own and adjacent branches, assisting organization, doing district work.

(h) Levying tribute upon the education, the musical talent, the literary power, the platform ability in the community generally, outside as well as inside the association, for the work.

(i) Seeking fraternal co-operation with other organizations having ideals analogous to or identical with our own

in order to effect mutual and general benefit.

(j) Acquainting the branch with its district organization and its aims in the direction of extending and deepening the influence of the movement.

(k) Giving definite encouragement, stimulus, guidance and training to young people who may give evidence of power to develop into acceptable and efficient community servants.

(l) Establishing permanently and strongly the pride in your organization, the camaraderie, the esprit de corps, which is a very helpful, if not an absolutely essential element in the success of any organization. As you, the nine men entrusted with official powers for your association, "tackle" unitedly these obligations, we shall see the movement advance to greater achievements, and to complete realization of its ideals.—W.R.W.

JUST A "MEMO" PAD

It has its place in the kitchen or the living room of the farm house on a shelf where it is sufficiently "up" to be out of the way of the baby when he starts on a foraging expedition for something to tear up, and yet sufficiently near to be handy for the boss when he has a few minutes leisure. What does he want a "memo" pad for? Well, it happens that he is one of these chaps—more common now than they used to be—who is always "thinking up" things for the community and for the association and for progress and betterment generally. And when he comes in off the tractor or from the chores he often has an idea, a live, vigorous, jumping idea that he wants to keep for later use. "Three Shakes" is all the time it takes him to fasten that idea on the top page of the pad, and then it is there ready to be used when occasion shall require. And the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is being strengthened and assisted from day to day and from week to week by that "memo" pad on this farmer's kitchen shelf.

Being a "relation" of the farmers (a sort of a cousin—by courtesy, ye ken) I was permitted the other day a glance over his shoulder when he had his "memo" pad in hand, and what I read was something like this:—

Life membership—Inquire, investigate—any good? Any need for it? Ask branch re resolution on the title business. Discuss preparing for a local rally previous to June Convention. Urge planning for and attendance at June Convention. Has local a "really worth while" idea to send up as a resolution to district? Find out how many will prepare fifteen-minute talk on association work for series of summer meetings—report to district secretary. Make sure that district and Central dues are forwarded and report in. Have one more set after Bill Jimbleson for membership—Thursday, at the sale. Suggest Mrs. F speak to local re 1918 as the Women's year in the association. Solo for next meeting from city cousin visiting H's.

N.B.—Miss Amy J. Roe, 290 Vaughan Street.—Have our women communicated with her yet? The Committee of Commerce and Agriculture—find out how constituted? Is the new tenant on MacTavish's farm a subscriber to The Guide?

Perhaps they may seem trifles but when you link up with these queries the definite, resolute purpose of a man who is bound to make the most of them for the good of his association, you have a combination that is going to get results. And when you have half-a-dozen men of this type in every local association, the province of Manitoba will be moving some. We haven't got them yet, but they are coming, they are being won, they are growing up, they are getting into line. Will you come with your youth and your optimism and your assurance and your purpose and your "memo" pad and join the growing group for the highest good of all the people of Manitoba.

HOW SHALL WE TAX?

Grain Growers all over the province will be interested in the resolution looking to investigation of methods of taxation which was passed at the recent session of the legislature, on motion by Hon. Mr. Brown, seconded by Hon. Mr. Thornton. The association is being represented on the committee of enquiry by two members of the executive. Any suggestions or proposals from individuals or local associations will be welcomed, if sent in to the Central office. The following is the text of the resolution constituting the committee:—

That, whereas, chiefly by reason of the conditions created by the present war, the important question of the most equitable method of levying taxation throughout the province to meet public requirements, has become a problem for serious consideration; and, with a view of ascertaining, as far as possible, accurate knowledge and data respecting the premises, it is deemed advisable that the fullest enquiry be made to that end;

Therefore, be it resolved:—

(1) That a committee of this House, consisting of such members thereof as may be selected by the executive, with the addition thereto of representatives of—

(a) The Grain Growers' Association;
(b) The Union of Manitoba Municipalities;

(c) The City of Winnipeg;

(d) The University of Manitoba;

(e) The Winnipeg Board of Trade; to be likewise selected, be appointed and directed to fully enquire, investigate and report upon all and singular the premises, and such other matters and things having relation to the said subject or intimately associated therewith, as may be specified by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

(2) That the said Committee, for the purpose of said enquiry, shall have all the powers and authority respecting the summoning of witnesses, requiring them to give evidence under oath, to produce documents, and to compel their attendance before them, as is given to Commissioners appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 34 of the revised Statutes of Manitoba 1913.

PREPARING TO "FLIT"

Within a few days from the time these words are being read the Central office of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association will have been moved from the old location, at 404 Chambers of Commerce to the third floor of the new Bank of Hamilton building on Main street. More commodious quarters have been secured there, which it is hoped will afford opportunity of increasingly effective service. Till further and more definite notice is given, mail should be addressed to the old location, but it is desirable that our membership throughout the province should be early informed of the proposed change, so that as soon as possible after the "flitting," all correspondence shall be sent to the new address. The Bank of Hamilton building is centrally located on the east side of Main street, at the intersection of McDermot avenue and Main. "Central" will expect its friends from all over the province when they are in Winnipeg to come and visit it in its new home.

YOUR YEAR BOOK

Have you got it yet? Copies for all the branches have been mailed or expressed out from the Central office. If your secretary has not received them, or does not find them at an adjacent express office he should write us at once. As the cost of issuing these has been high and as they contain the constitution, it was felt that the local association would willingly pay the express charge and see that they are distributed to their members. Any member who has not received his copy should consult the secretary of his branch and follow it up till it is placed in his hands. And let us again emphasize the advisability of keeping these for reference and for comparison with previous and future issues.

When the sources of wealth are communally owned every member of the community will be accounted a shareholder and his share of the general produce will be secured to him.—R. J. Campbell.

INDIAN HEAD RALLY

A very successful Grain Growers' Rally was held in the Town Hall, Indian Head, on Monday afternoon, March 25. The following Locals participated in the Rally: Sunny South, Sunny Slope and Jubilee.

Mr. G. C. Harvey, the vice-president of the Jubilee local, acted as chairman of the meeting, while Mr. T. C. Burrill, secretary of the Sunny South local, and a sub-organizer of the Association, was very largely responsible for the arrangements, and deserved a great deal of credit for the splendid work which he did to make the meeting possible. The meeting was quite largely attended by the farmers in the vicinity of Indian Head, and lasted from 2 p.m. to 5 o'clock.

Many references were made to the fact that the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association was organized at Indian Head on December 2, 1902, and also that the Grain Growers' Grain Company was formed about eight years ago in the same building in which this Rally was held.

After chairman Harvey had opened the meeting with a short address, in which he explained the origin of the idea of the Rally, and the purpose of it, he introduced Mr. J. W. Miller, who was the first secretary of the S.G.G.A. after it became a Provincial Organization. Mr. Miller first took up the need for greater production, stating that Canada is expected to produce 250,000,000 bushels more of wheat than was produced last year, and urged all to do their utmost. He said that some farmers had made the statement that since the Government had taken away help from the farmers they would produce only just what they could with the labor available; but he was sure that no large number of farmers were going to be satisfied to do less than their very best in this time of greatest national peril, and in the face of the national calamity which is impending. With so much of the world facing starvation it was no time for consulting their own interests, and the farmers might be depended upon to produce to the very limit of their possibilities. "If we cannot produce at a profit," said Mr. Miller, "we must produce anyway. Only by showing the proper spirit in this matter at this critical time, shall we be worthy of comparison with our brave soldiers who are sacrificing their all in the interests of Canada and civilization."

Early History

Mr. Miller took up the early history of the Association, and told of the conditions which existed at the time it was organized in 1902. He said that such a thing as trying to reach the ear of the Government and presenting grievances of the farmers had not been even thought of at that time. He gave a great deal of credit to Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Mr. Partridge, Peter Dayman, George Lang, M. M. Warden, G. C. Harvey and others who were present at that first organization meeting, and helped to launch the organization which has done so much for the farmers in Saskatchewan. There were only about thirty-five farmers in attendance at that first meeting, and they did not at all realize the great influence that their efforts were to have, and the far reaching effect of the organization which they brought into being. However, "They builded better than they knew." From that small beginning the Association has grown very fast and has accomplished very important results, until today it numbers upwards of 40,000 members and has a well recognized place of usefulness in the province and in the nation.

Following Mr. Miller's address, the chairman introduced H. H. McKinney, Superintendent of Organization, who spoke on the importance of organization work. He expressed the regret of A. G. Hawkes, vice-president, who had expected to attend the Rally, but was unable to do so. Mr. McKinney stated that he did not deem it necessary to make any apology for presenting the claims of the Association in these times when the energies of all should be devoted to the prosecution of the war. It was his opinion that the work of the organized farmers was contributing in no small measure to the ends which the Allies have in view in the prosecution

tion of the war. "We are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. We are extending our organized farmers' movement in order to prepare ourselves and to shape conditions so that real democracy may be possible both now and when the war is over." Mr. McKinney believed that the only hope for Democracy was in organization of those who appreciated its value, and were willing to sacrifice for it. "Our Association is a Democratic Organization, formed to promote Democratic principles, and dominated by Democratic Ideals." He urged that the time had come when we could consistently allow others than actual farmers to come into our Organization as they caught the vision and desired to assist with the big things which are fundamental to the platform of the Association and consistent with its objects.

"We are not seeking as an organization to promote selfish class interests, but we are seeking to mould public opinion and shape legislation to the end that there will be an equitable distribution of the burdens of the war, and that all of the rights and privileges of society may be safeguarded and balanced on the basis of equity and an all around square deal. We welcome to our ranks all those from all classes and from all occupations who share these principles with us, and are willing to help to promote them."

Mr. McKinney outlined the plans for furthering the organization work of the Association, stating that it was only by means of organization that they could expect to attain their objective. One of the greatest needs was for increased membership and so it was part of the programme to double the membership during 1918. So far the results of the membership campaign, he said, have been very satisfactory. While full returns had not been received, it was believed that over 10,000 new members had come in since the first of the year. About sixty new locals had also been formed, and the work had been very encouraging from every standpoint. The Executive was now working out plans which would greatly enlarge the scope of their trading activities, and increase the efficiency of the service. They had just held one of the most satisfactory conventions in the history of the Organization, and there was a good feeling prevailing which augured much for splendid achievements during 1918. They were to be congratulated because of the good opinion which others had of the Association as was evidenced by the favorable publicity they were receiving from the public press and in other important ways.

Resolutions

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas the farmers are now being called upon for the maximum production, we hereby request the Dominion Government to remove at once the duty from all agricultural implements, and from all fuel oils and lubricating oils.

It was moved and carried that a similar rally should be held each year by the locals surrounding Indian Head. Everyone seemed to feel that the Rally was a great success, and it is thought that the work had received a considerable impetus. Plans are under way for the building of a warehouse and for carrying on a greatly increased business in various co-operative lines. It is also expected that a very large increase in the membership of the locals about Indian Head will be made during this year. Those present at the Rally seemed to feel it was up to the community which started the Grain Growers' Association to lead in supporting it now. We look to see the Indian Head District make a good showing in the membership competition before the end of the year.

Our locals continue to be very generous in their support of the various Patriotic Funds, and we have pleasure

in giving publicity to the following, as among the latest to pass through our hands: Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund, Log Valley local, \$29; Tate local, \$25. Red Cross, Poplar View local, \$25. Armenian and Syrian Relief, Poplar View local, \$25. Y.M.C.A. Fund, Tate local, \$25.

McDONALD CREEK GROWING

When seeding comes, McDonald Creek G.G.A., though quiet, will still be there, and always trying to do a little better. This is the message the secretary sends us. It is a message of hopefulness and strength. In spite of any discouragement which may come, always trying to do a little better. If we can only get that spirit into every local of our association, nothing in the world can stop our progress. However slow or however quick our progress, let that be our slogan for 1918 "Always trying to do a little better." The secretary writes as under:—

Enclosed please find money order for \$23.50, \$5.00 of this amount is for our Central Fighting Fund. The balance \$18.50 to be applied on our 1918 membership account as per attached list.

Our 1917 membership list showed 19 paid-up members. We have now 39 members, exclusive of our Women's Section, which is in a very flourishing condition. Ours is a small local, but not weak, and we are growing. Although 25 miles from the railroad, we are doing quite a lot of co-operative buying, and we have had some good meetings this winter.

We secured about half a dozen new members this winter without having to ask them to join. Before long we hope to be able to report a further increase to our membership list. After seeding commences you probably will not hear from us very often, but we will be here, and always trying to do a little better.—R. S. Morrison, secretary, McDonald Creek G.G.A.

RANGEVIEW DOES GOOD WORK

The following interesting letter has been received from the secretary of the Rangeview local, to which we are glad to give publication:—

A very interesting meeting of the Rangeview local was held in the Alfalfa Valley school house on Saturday afternoon, March 16. The most important feature of this meeting was a debate, "Resolved that it would pay farmers to use tractors and automobiles and entirely do away with horses." The negative won by six points. A reading was given by Mrs. House and a song by our popular president, John Pierce, both of which were loudly applauded.

After a short musical program, which was given by our orchestra, a dainty lunch of sandwiches, cake and coffee was served by the ladies. After this a vote of thanks was tendered the ladies, and they were invited to join with us and help to make our organization a permanent success. This they decided to do, and five have already joined, and there are more to follow. You may expect something bigger and better from Rangeview local, now that the ladies have joined us. We have more than doubled our membership over last year in two months and will treble it by another one.—E. E. Breakenridge, sec. treas., Rangeview G.G.A.

MAVERICK LOCAL HAS RESURRECTION

The following report has just been received from the secretary of the Maverick local. It is an eloquent and interesting story, and needs no comment. We present it just as received:—

Just a brief outline of the progress we are making. A year ago last December we were absolutely dead, and a few were gathered together to settle everything up, and it was resolved that we disband. Most of those present said we could never keep a local together at this point. Well, we quit for a while, but we were lost without the local. A few of us hated to stand up

and let other districts do all and us do nothing for the G.G. movement. So we called a meeting and determined to try again. We got six members at this meeting, the rest present thought it was no use joining, for we were sure to die again, and some made jokes on us and worked hard against us, but the more people talked about us dying, the more we six resolved to stick and push ahead. Soon we began to show the old members we were going to make it go, and we gradually got them back, and we got new members too. It was easier to get new members than the old ones. The members wives came to the meetings and brought lunches, and that helped our meetings along a lot, and we held some fine, interesting and pleasant meetings during the winter. Last fall we finished up with a membership of 29 men. That is a lot more than we had any previous year. We did a business of \$5,500 and at our annual we were able to show to the largest gathering we ever had at a meeting, that those 29 men saved between them about \$700 on their purchasing; and the trading was not the main feature. We took a very big interest in all questions and problems affecting the farmers. This winter our efforts have been devoted mostly to increasing our membership and seeing that all our members had all the seed oats and feed oats that they needed. We had a very poor crop of oats, and most of us had to buy. Very few are as lucky as our members. We shipped in four cars of oats, and we are all pretty well supplied, and we got them at the right time, saving our members a great deal of money. Most of the farmers around that are not members, are looking around for oats now, paying 25 cents a bushel more than we had to pay.

We sent three delegates to the convention, two men and one woman, and when they came back they were more than ever determined to push things. The woman is a director on our board. The women have not formed a women's section yet, but the time will soon be ripe for them to line up. At present we have 51 members, 40 men, 11 women. Each member has a card to sell or pay \$1.00 extra, and I know one or two more are sold, but I have not got them in yet. So far we have done over \$5,000 worth of business this year, and now we think the time is ripe for incorporation, and in a few weeks we expect to be an incorporated local. We never think of dying now. The ones that predicted death realize now that we were very much alive.

Enclosed please find money order for \$5.00 for Fighting Fund, received from ten cent lunches that the ladies have been serving at our meetings; also money order for \$8.00 fees for 16 more members.—Reg. Tomlinson, secretary, Maverick G.G.A.

"CRAZY FOR HUMANITY"

"Some parties wish to know if Poplar View people are millionaires or crazy," says the secretary in the letter given below. We should judge, however, that they are not the stuff of which millionaires are usually made. If on the other hand, they are crazy they are at all events crazy for humanity, and they could not be crazy in a better cause on this side of the golden gates. The secretary's letter, and more still the fine gift with which it is backed, is an honor to the whole Association. In comparison with the millionaires, they have given "more than their all." All honor to them. Mr. Patterson writes as follows:—

I herewith enclose cheque for \$832.35 being proceeds of box social. Some people wish to know if Poplar View people are millionaires, or crazy. I wish to state here that they are neither, but they are not married to the dollar when their country's honor is at stake and our boys are suffering at the front. Kindly place this to the following funds:—

Red Cross \$564.90
Devastated Area Fund 282.45
Vimy Rest Fund 25.00

I am not sure if this is the correct name for this fund but our late president saw something about it in a paper some time ago and wishes to place \$25.00 with that fund if you can place it.—R. Patterson, secretary.

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Fleecing the Farmer

Schemes By Which the Smooth Tongued Canvasser Parts Him From His Money

By H. D. Ranno

The long winter rest is over. The prairie farmer at the time this article is being written is preparing his grain for the rapidly approaching seeding time and soon all will be hustle and long hours of strenuous labor in the greater production campaign. The farmer will do his part valiantly and well and the time will come when the high prices of wheat will enable him to reap the just reward of his toil. But his efforts in the direction of securing a fair proportion of the wealth his labor does so much to create are not being made unwatched. Already there are pests of one kind and another who are preparing to prey upon his hardy acquired gain. The little gopher is scampering about all over the broad sunlit prairie and he will do his best to lessen the farmer's return from his labor. The gopher is an animal pest and can be poisoned. But there are pests that cannot be poisoned, for to do that would be outside the law and the sentence of capital punishment still holds in the land. These are human pests of certain clearly-marked kinds, pests with which the farmer ought by now to be fairly well acquainted, but as one hears every now and then of victims of these pests it is clear that their depredations are still made under the sun.

Seeking Whom He May Fleece

The strangest thing about the matter on which I am writing is that apparently very shrewd farmers who can make money quite easily and efficiently yet fall victims to the plausible, glib, assured kind of pest that infests the prairies in June and July, just when the growing crop looks good you know and the farmer is feeling expansive at the thought of the profits the fall will bring. Then along comes the gentleman of the type I have indicated, seeking whom he may fleece. He is grinning up his sleeve at the "easy marks" he knows from previous experience he will find on the prairie. Usually he is an agent from Chicago or some American city quite as remote and he is representing a firm that neither you nor I ever heard of before or are ever likely to hear about again. The firms that are represented in this way and that do a business of the type I am going to describe are not overly anxious to advertise their wares in the usual channels. Investigation of their goods and prices might be slightly inconvenient. But they can come to the prairies and ride around in hired autos and wear broad smiles and all manner of blandishments for the busy farmer and his wife, especially the latter, and they can sell you wonderful things—if you will let them.

The "Religious" Book Agent

It is because many have let them that this article is being written. Some cases of the remarkable sales made by very oily-tongued individuals have come to the notice of the writer and, on the principle that nothing checks an evil like letting daylight into it, he is going to try to do something in the line of that proceeding. One form of the agent swindle is a certain type of book agent, particularly the kind who is selling "religious" books, usually the propaganda of one of the numerous fanatical sects that abound in war times. In a certain district the writer knows quite well a "student"—save the mark—came round selling a certain book professing to be an exposition of two of the most obscure and difficult books of the Bible, Daniel and Revelations. Now anyone who knows anything at all about Biblical Introduction knows that these two books are admitted by the ablest and best of Christian scholars to be of very doubtful interpretation and to require very careful and competent handling. But these bulky volumes contain an exposition that is sure and certain, like the cures of certain quack nostrums. And, like the nostrums again, these books are very expensive, as much as \$4.00, \$5.00,

\$6.00 and \$7.00, being obtained for copies, of which amount about 40 per cent. goes to the very pious agent who handles them for the good of the public. I know what I am talking about on that subject and know that what I am writing is true. Now apart from the question as to whether in these days of stress and strain an able-bodied man could find nothing better to do for a living than to sell such a book, there is the undoubted fact that books of this kind are simply and absolutely a swindle. They are not, on any standard of value, worth a half of what they are sold for. And though in many neighborhoods farmers by the score have bought them, it is doubtful whether one in a hundred ever reads them. Then why do they buy them? Because the agent bothers them and they want to get rid of him. But to some of us that seems a woeful waste of good money when real books, books that you will read and that will give you hours of profitable reading, are to be had from firms like The Guide's own department, a book agent always there and that exists for your profit and help.

The Picture Framing Swindle

Possibly one of the worst and most fraudulent forms of this agent business is what I may call the picture framing swindle. The word swindle is a strong word, but it is absolutely merited, as I think you will agree when I tell the story as I know it. Perhaps it may be that you who read know the story quite well, from experience. At any rate, here it is. About July of last year in a certain district in Saskatchewan once again, there came a man, not from Manitoba but from Chicago. He was a very nice man indeed. That was, so long as you were ready to do business with him on his own terms, but those who crossed him found he could bite. Now this man had some simply beautiful enlargements of photos and he was sure you wanted some like those. You must want them. It could not be that you failed to appreciate such works of art as those he exhibited. Perhaps you had felt that you would like an enlargement of your mother or father, or brother or sister or even of yourself and the family and this man's offer looked like a fine opportunity. And the enlargement would only cost you \$7.50 and even that you did not need to pay until the fall, when the crop came in, that wonderful crop that meets all the obligations in the world. So perhaps our typical or mythical farmer fell for the bait and gave his order and signed the slip of paper Mr. Agent presented. So far so good. For three long months, while the crop is growing, you hear nothing from your plausible visitor. He has gone back into the limbo of forgotten things, maybe to Chicago. But that is not the last of the transaction. In the fall, perhaps when the farmer is threshing, there comes along one fine day another gentleman representing the photo enlargement firm. This man has your photo enlarged all right—but it is framed in a very gaudy frame that you never ordered.

Buy the Frame He Didn't Order

In our true story, a story as strange as any fiction it is at this point that the real fun begins. The farmer meets the smiling agent at the door and as he sees the framed picture says to the aforementioned Sunny Jim, "But I did not order any frame." The agent has known quite well that the farmer would say that and is primed all ready. No, he admits, the farmer did not order the frame but see how nice the picture looks framed. And then it is a concave frame and such frames are very difficult to procure. If you refuse the frame, he says, you will leave the picture lying around and before long it will get torn and there you will be. Meanwhile, the framed picture all complete and set up, a going concern, is only \$35.00. Like the cost of living, the price of that enlargement the



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farmer set out to get, has gone up. Now in many cases the farmer has not particularly studied the prices of frames and moreover the agent does talk so well and fluently, and in nine cases out of ten the agent departs with his money and the farmer takes his framed enlargement—and is badly swindled. To say he is "stung" is not putting it too strongly. In the district of which I am writing there are at least ten people who paid \$35.00 apiece for these framed pictures and some bought as many as four. Now let us note the experience of one farmer who refused point blank to be gulled. He went to a local picture framer, a farmer like himself and one who is a help to his neighborhood, not a stranger the district will never see again, and he asked that framer what would a frame like the agent had offered cost. What do you think he ultimately paid and he got one just as good as the other farmers'. He paid the sum of \$6.00, making the total cost of his framed enlargement \$13.50, which at that was some dollars too much for the enlargement. What about the \$35.00 paid by the other farmers?

Now that is the story of the framed enlargement. Do you wonder that this article is entitled, "Fleeing the Farmer." And the thing that makes some of us blaze with indignation is that these human sharks are going about the country exploiting the present agony by selling such swindling enlargements to parents of soldier boys who have fallen. They tell these people, what is perfectly true, that nothing can be too good to honor the memory of such gallant heroes. And they have the effrontery to apply that holy truth to their enlargements sold at many times the real value. We write to the papers about food barons and all kinds of war profiteers but we forget the profiteers of sentiment, those who trade on the deepest and holiest feelings of mankind. And it may be doubted whether there can be any wretch so base and mean as the one who trades on the sentiments of the people.

A word to the wise is sufficient. If you have had experience, you are not likely to "bite" again. You will be glad to know that someone is doing what he can to prevent others from being imposed upon in a similar manner. If you have not been a victim and one of those individuals comes this year—you will know what to do. Our advice is, do it.

POISONING RATS AND MICE

Where there is no danger of food becoming contaminated, or of other animals eating the bait, poisoning is a speedy method of destruction. But naturally the greatest care must be exercised in the use of poison. In destroying rats and mice in houses it is inadvisable to use poison, not only on account of its danger, but the occurrence of the inaccessible corpses of these animals is likely to prove objectionable. Barium carbonate is a cheap, tasteless and odourless poison. It may be mixed in a dough composed of four parts of meal or flour and one part of the poison, or a stiff dough of eight parts of oatmeal and one of poison. The poisoned dough should be placed in the runways of the animals. Strychnine is a well-known and rapid poison, usually used in the form of strychnia sulphate. The dry crystals of this chemical are inserted in baits, such as meat or cheese. With oatmeal or grain, such as wheat or corn, it is used in the form of a syrup which is made by dissolving half an ounce of strychnia sulphate in a pint of boiling water; a pint of thick syrup is added, and the whole mixture is stirred thoroughly. Oatmeal should be moistened with the syrup, and grain should be soaked over night. Arsenic is used in most rat poisons. It may be fed in the form of powdered white arsenic, used as described above. A good bait is prepared by thoroughly mixing a pound of oatmeal, a pound of coarse brown sugar, and a spoonful of arsenic. This is placed in the runs of the animals. Phosphorus is a common ingredient of rat and other animal poisons, but owing to the danger involved in mixing it and in the subsequent use of the home-made or commercial preparations on account of its very great inflammability, its use as a rodent poison is not recommended.

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ESTABLISHED 1875

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

CAPITAL PAID UP \$7,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$7,000,000
PELEG HOWLAND, PRESIDENT. E. HAY, GENERAL MANAGER.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

Reasonable advances made to Farmers against Livestock and Grain.

Collections made throughout Canada and Foreign Countries.

120 Branches in Canada.

Domestic and Foreign Exchange Bought and Sold.

We solicit accounts of Farmers, Grain and Cattle Dealers, Merchants and Manufacturers.

W49

119 Branches

44 Branches in Western Canada



THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO

Branches throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

MAIN OFFICE 455 MAIN STREET WINNIPEG

Branch:—Portage Avenue, Opp. Eaton's

Sending Money to Soldiers

Those who have friends or relatives at the front, may wish to send money, but possibly do not know the best way to do so.

If time permits, the safest and most convenient method of making remittances abroad is the Bank Money Order or Draft, as issued by The Merchants Bank.

If, however, it is necessary to send money without delay, the Bank will arrange this by Cable Transfer.



THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA

Head Office: Montreal. Established 1864.

with its 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, 8 Branches in British Columbia, 102 Branches in Ontario and 32 Branches in Quebec serves Rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Canada's Problem of Exchange

The war in dislocating international systems of credit also strikes at great enterprises in production

Finance, when it concerns the dealings of one nation with another, is often very difficult to follow, and no phase of this subject is more puzzling to the average reader than the question of Exchange. But there are certain fundamental principles of the present financial situation in which Canada is involved, which the readers of this department in The Guide ought to appreciate and study. This is true because for the past two months, any person in Canada paying for goods of any description in the United States, has been obliged to give almost \$2.00 more on every \$100 that he has paid in the settlement of his account. That is to say, \$100 in Canada has been worth only a little more than \$98 in New York. New York is mentioned here instead of the United States, because that city is the great banking centre of the United States, where all of its international accounts are in reality settled, just as London occupies the same position in Great Britain, Paris in France, Berlin in Germany, and Brussels in Belgium. The centres in Canada from which our international accounts are largely settled are Montreal and Toronto, where the headquarters of our banks are mainly located.

Canada's Trade Situation

Now, this inequality in the value of money between Canada and the United States, which involves what is known amongst bankers and financiers as "rates of exchange," has to do with our trade—with our exports and imports. That is why the West, which has exported from the boundaries of Canada during the past twelve months a very large part of the country's total exports of agricultural products, amounting in value to \$600,000,000, and which is also importing many millions of dollars worth of materials every year from the United States, should be familiar with the present financial situation. It is fairly well known to every reader of the news of the day that the war has developed the export trade of Canada to unprecedented proportions. For the eleven months of the fiscal year ended February, for instance, our exports of merchandise to all countries amounted to \$1,440,172,801, and our imports were valued at \$875,266,149. By the end of March, which brought the fiscal year to a close, although the final figures have not been officially published as yet, our surplus of exports over imports would amount easily to some \$800,000,000. In ordinary times, this large balance in our favor would mean that Canada's financial position would be very strong, because at the end of the fiscal year we would be receiving from other nations a total of at least \$600,000,000 in some form or other, in settlement of account. But the war has made a difference. As it happens, we are selling the vast bulk of our exports to Great Britain and her Allies on a very extensive line of credit, and we have not enough funds to meet our excess obligations from the United States, from which country we have been importing more goods than we have exported to that country. Taking the account between Canada and the United States separately, we have imported from our neighbors about \$400,000,000 more in goods—largely materials entering into the manufacture of munitions—than we have exported to them, and to the extent of \$400,000,000 the trade balance is against us so far as the United States is concerned. In normal times, if the trade balance, on the whole, amounted to what it does today in Canada's favor, all that our banks would have to do to settle our national account of \$400,000,000 with the United States, would be to issue an order for that amount on the Bank of England, in London. Canada today is about \$1,000,000,000 to the good in her trade account with Great Britain, but she is unable to get enough funds out of that balance to pay New York \$400,000,000 in settlement of her obligations there.

It should be observed here that there are other kinds of exports and imports than those described as merchandise.

These are payments of interest by one country to another on loans of different kinds, and these payments are generally known as "invisible exports." Therefore, a considerable part of the unfavorable trade balance against us in the United States may be due to the non-payment of certain interest obligations on loans issued in New York by railways and other agencies in Canada.

Trading Through the Banks

Now, this is where "rates of exchange" may be explained. If a farmer, for example, were dealing with the country storekeeper on a yearly account he might deliver in produce to a given value, and take back merchandise in exchange. Presuming that the farmer's purchases exceeded his deliveries of produce, the merchant would expect at the end of the year to receive the balance in cash. This dealing between individuals is done just on the same basis as between nations, with this difference: that in the case of the farmer and the storekeeper, the balance would likely be paid in bank notes, or in Dominion notes, while in the case of nations, sooner or later the balance must be paid in gold. To ship cargoes, or parcels of gold from one country to another, say from Toronto, Montreal or Ottawa to New York, costs something, and this cost is the basis of the "rates of exchange," of which we are speaking.

Before referring further to the term, rate of exchange, let us first note that in the system of commerce and finance which nations have built up between themselves, banks are the medium through which the great balances are handled, and payments negotiated. As an individual, you may purchase a small article from the United States and pay for it in stamps or Dominion notes, and the transaction go through without the bank taking any part whatever. But in really big transactions as for example when a grain dealer ships one hundred thousand bushels of wheat to millers in the United States, everything is transacted through the bank. Suppose a Canadian grain dealer sells that much wheat to a big buying agent in New York, the dealer in Canada would draw on the buyer in New York through any of our chartered banks. In the same way, if a person in Canada, say a steel manufacturer, bought a supply of pig iron from Pittsburgh, the seller on the other side of the line would draw on the buyer in Canada, through his bank. These drafts are drawn naturally to the big banking centres, where from day to day, the collections departments of the banks are constantly engaged in matching off these documents. The excess of one set of drafts over another set would mean that there would be a balance for our banks to pay New York, or for New York to pay us. Thus, it would be that the bank, having an excess of collections to make from New York, would be in the position of having what is called New York "funds," or balances. It could offer to exchange this balance with another bank having to make payments in New York. But instead of exchanging in such an individual way, the established method is to offer for sale through recognized channels, exchange brokerage offices, so much New York funds, balances or exchange. If the amount of such New York balances offered for sale happened to be about equal to the amount needed by the banks to offset them, it would mean that exports and imports between Canada and the United States were running nearly even—in which case exchange would be said to be "at par." If the amount of such New York balances being offered for sale was small, the demand for them being great, New York funds would be bid up to a premium, which would mean, as is the case today, that payments to be made by Canadians in New York greatly exceeded payments due in Canada by New York. At the present time, New York funds are said to be at a premium of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in Canada, which means that to get hold of balances due here by New York and thus discharge our obligations there, we would have to

Victory Bonds

Which issue of Victory Bonds is the best purchase for the average investor?

This question is answered in the current issue of "Greenshield's Monthly Review."

The Review also contains other information which can be profitably used by every investor.

Write for Review No. 72
It will be sent you free on request

GREENSHIELDS & CO.

Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues

17 St. John Street, Montreal
Central Chambers, Ottawa

pay the bank or broker, holding those funds a premium of \$1.75 on each \$100. If we were paying for \$1,000,000 worth of goods, such a premium represents much wealth. Apply that \$1.75 premium to the adverse balance of \$400,000,000 against Canada, and the seriousness of the situation may be appreciated.

Methods of Adjustment

In order to adjust this peculiar relationship between the United States and Canada, one or all of the following plans have been suggested:

1. By increasing Canada's exports to the United States.
2. By curtailing Canada's imports of non-essentials.
3. By Great Britain arranging a credit in the United States for such purchases in Canada as are necessary to maintain Canadian industries and the prosecution of the war.
4. By United States giving Canada the privilege of renewing certain obligations in the form of loans which mature during the present year.

At the present moment in Ottawa, the Government is said to be considering certain recommendations from its War Trades Board to restrict imports entering Canada from the United States. The difficulty here will be to determine what are the non-essentials. These four plans are mentioned as alternatives for the actual shipping of \$400,000,000 in gold from Canada to New York, in settlement of our international account. Because of the abnormal times each country wants to keep at home all the gold it can, gold being throughout the greater part of the world generally regarded as the standard of all monetary values. The transference of gold from one country to another these days is a very difficult thing to accomplish.

WEYBURN BANK THRIVING

The annual statement of the Weyburn Security Bank shows an increase of over \$1,000,000, or better than fifty per cent., in deposits at the end of 1917 as compared with the close of 1916. This indication of an increased supply of ready money in the West, is supported by the decline in current loans of \$185,000. The immediately available liquid assets of the Security Bank increased by \$1,245,000. The total assets of the bank now amount to over \$4,000,000, as compared with \$2,860,000 a year ago.

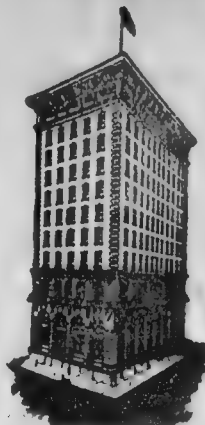
LOAN COMPANY PROGRESSES

The fifth annual meeting of the International Loan Company of Winnipeg, held in this city recently, showed satisfactory progress in the business of this young institution. Dr. G. W. Argue, the president of the company, reported that the authorized capital was now \$2,000,000, and that the amount of paid-up stock was now \$600,000. It was expected that by the end of 1918, a full million dollars would be paid up. Officers of the company include, in addition to the president, Dr. George Argue, the following: B. Mackenzie Gunn, vice-president; W. H. Geddes, D.D.S., vice-president; George Hay, secretary-treasurer; and R. H. Hamlin, Robert Pettie, M. Willis Argue and Charles Setter, directors.

C.P.R.'S ANNUAL REPORT

The pamphlet report of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the year ended December 31 last contains, as usual, much information of great interest. Gross earnings at \$152,389,334 exceeded those of the preceding year by \$13,000,000. But coincidentally, working expenses at \$105,843,316 expanded by \$17,000,000, so that net earnings at \$46,546,018 were \$4,000,000 less than those of 1916—a result, of course, of the advances in wages which took effect during the period, and in the cost of fuel and materials of every description. Traffic analyses reveal a considerable comparison, with 1916, a decline which was, however, offset by great growth in flour and manufactured goods, the result of this change in the character of freight traffic being a rise in freight earnings per ton per mile from 65 to 70 cents. Total grain shipments for the year were 213,340,507 bushels, compared with 256,106,690 bushels in the year preceding. Flour shipments were 13,227,970 barrels against 11,119,890 barrels, and manufactured articles 10,148,568 tons against 8,871,928 tons. The number of

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office, Winnipeg.
Total Assets over \$140,000,000
Deposits over \$110,000,000

DEPOSITORS' CONFIDENCE IS WELL PLACED

Our Paid-up Capital is \$5,000,000. Retained and Undivided Profits over \$3,500,000. Total Assets over \$140,000,000. As a natural consequence our deposits are growing rapidly and now exceed \$110,000,000. 805 Branches in Canada—216 in the West.

BRANCHES IN ALBERTA:

Airdrie, Alderson, Alx, Barons, Bashaw, Bassano, Bellvue, Blackie, Blainmore, Bowden, Bow Island, Brooks, Bruderheim, Calgary, Cardston, Carleton Place, Carstairs, Cereal, Chinook, Clairmont, Claresholm, Cochrane, Consort, Cowley, Didsbury, Edmonton, Elnora, Empress, Foremost, Fort Saskatchewan, Grand Prairie, Grassy Lake, Hanna, High River, Hillcrest, Innesville, Irvine, Jenner, Lacombe, Langdon, Lethbridge, Macleod, Medicine Hat, Okotoks, Pincher Creek, Seven Persons, Spirit River, Standard, Strathmore, Swallow, Three Hills, Wainwright, Winnifred.

The International Loan Company Limited

Head Office: 224 Curry Building (Opposite Post Office)

Winnipeg, Canada

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.00

A YEAR OF MARKED PROGRESS

Authorized Capital Stock Increased from
\$500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00

Report of Fifth Annual Meeting

The Fifth Annual Meeting of this Company was held at the late Head Office (707-708 Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg) on March 15th, 1918, when the Annual Report for the financial year, ending January 31st, 1918, was presented; 3,657 Shares were represented by Shareholders and Proxies. All moneys are invested in Mortgages and Agreements of Sale, of which the Company holds \$224,200.42.

THE MOST NOTABLE EVENT IN THE COMPANY'S HISTORY

The steady growth and development of the Company made it necessary to increase its capital stock. The whole of the original capital stock, viz., \$500,000.00 was sold six months earlier than anticipated. Supplementary Letters Patent were received from the Manitoba Government on the 12th day of October, 1917, increasing the authorized capital from \$500,000.00 to \$2,000,000.00. The implicit confidence placed in the Company by its Shareholders is evidenced in the fact that \$107,600.00 of the new authorized capital has been sold between October 12th, 1917, and March 15th, 1918, and 695 Shares of the new stock were taken by old Shareholders.

PAID-UP CAPITAL INCREASED BY 20 PER CENT. SHAREHOLDERS 38 PER CENT.

The subscribed capital is \$607,600.00. The paid-up capital for the year ending January 31st, 1917, was \$175,272.97, and for the year ending January 31st, 1918, \$210,595.93, making a net gain of \$35,222.96—an increase of 20 per cent. during the year. There are 697 Shareholders of which 191 were added during the current year—an increase of 38 per cent. Of this number, a large percentage are farmers. Cash on hand and in the bank, \$1,919.73. The statement also shows deferred profit in respect of discounts not yet earned \$16,021.66; also uncollected premiums of \$18,434.50.

A dividend of 6 per cent. was declared and paid in cash to the Shareholders on April 15th, 1918.

In spite of the large increase in capital the general operating expense practically remained the same as in the previous financial year. To facilitate the transacting of increased business, new and more commodious offices have been secured at 224 Curry Building, Winnipeg (opposite the Post Office), where Shareholders and their friends will be welcomed at any time. A copy of the Annual Report will be forwarded to any interested party on request, gladly.

This Company Lends Money on first Mortgage Security
on Approved Farm Property

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

Stocks and Bonds. Mortgage Loans. Insurance effected.
Lands for sale. Coal, wholesale and retail

NANTON BUILDING

WINNIPEG

Safeguard Your Estate

Every man in making his Will should provide for the placing of his estate with an established Trust Company, such as the Canada Trust Company, in order to safeguard those whose living will depend upon the proper handling of the property left.

Correspondence Invited.

THE CANADA TRUST COMPANY

THE HURON & ERIE MORTGAGE CORPORATION

(UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT)

COMBINED ASSETS, OVER \$24,000,000

MANITOBA BRANCH

Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner Building
Winnipeg

SASKATCHEWAN BRANCH

2119 Eleventh Ave., Regina

ALBERTA BRANCH

McLeod Building, Edmonton

The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by Act of the Dominion Parliament

HEAD OFFICE Weyburn, Sask.

Nineteen Branches in Saskatchewan

H. O. POWELL, General Manager

Food Will Win the War

Serve your country and yourself by raising FOOD on the fertile plains of Western Canada. The Canadian Pacific Railway makes it easy for you to begin. Lands \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50; 20 years to pay. Loan to assist settlers on irrigated lands. Get full particulars and free illustrated literature from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen'l Supl. C.P.R. Lands

908 1st St. East, CALGARY

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

ESTABLISHED IN 1836

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN 1840

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$4,866,666.66

RESERVE FUND, \$3,017,333.33

Eighty-Second Annual Report and Balance Sheet

Report to the Directors of The Bank of British North America, Presented to the Proprietors at Their Eighty-Second Yearly General Meeting on Tuesday, March 5th, 1918

The Court of Directors submit the accompanying Balance Sheet to November 30th, 1917.

The Profits for the year, including \$104,222.14 brought forward from November 30th, 1916, amount to \$772,226.02 of which \$194,666.66 was appropriated to an interim dividend paid last October, leaving a balance of \$577,559.36 out of which the Directors propose:

To declare a Dividend of 40s. 0d. per Share, payable, less Income Tax, on the 5th April next.
To pay the usual Bonus of Five per cent. to all the Staff, estimated to cost about \$43,800.00, and also—
A Special War Bonus to those members of the Staff remaining on duty and of not less than six months' service to meet the increase in their necessary expenditure, estimated to cost about \$34,066.66, and to carry forward \$156,309.55.
The above Dividend will make a distribution of 8 per cent. for the year.
The Dividend Warrants will be remitted to the Proprietors on the 4th April next.
The Directors have made a Donation of \$10,000 to the Halifax Relief Fund, and although the disaster did not occur until after the close of the Bank's financial year, they have included it in the Accounts now submitted.
During the year the following Branch and Sub-Branches have been closed: Quesnel, B.C., Boucherville and Varennes, P.Q. And a Branch has been opened at Kamsack, Sask.

The following appropriations from the Profit and Loss Account have been made for the benefit of the Staff:—
To the Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund \$ 9,456.29
To the Officers' Pension Fund 44,743.89
To the Officers' Life Insurance Fund 11,680.00

The following statement prepared by request of a Proprietor at the last Annual General Meeting shews the present distribution of the Bank's Capital:—

In Canada	533	Proprietors hold	6,356 Shares
In Great Britain and Ireland	1,295	Proprietors hold	12,993 Shares
Elsewhere	67	Proprietors hold	651 Shares
	1,895		20,000

London, February 26th, 1918.

The Bank of British North America BALANCE SHEET, NOVEMBER 30th, 1917

LIABILITIES

Capital: 20,000 Shares of \$50 each fully paid	\$ 4,866,666.66
Reserve Fund	3,017,333.33
Dividends Declared and Unpaid	2,850.61
Profit and Loss Account—	
Balance brought forward from November 30th, 1916	\$332,955.46
Dividend paid April, 1917	\$194,666.66
Bonus to Staff	34,066.66
	228,733.32
	104,222.14
Net Profit for the year ending this date after deducting all current charges and providing for bad and doubtful debts	668,003.88
	772,226.02
Dividend paid October, 1917	194,666.66
	577,559.36
Deduct:—	
Transferred to Bank Premises Account	\$ 5,169.61
Transferred to Officers' Widows and Orphans Fund	9,456.29
Transferred to Officers' Life Insurance Fund	11,680.00
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund	44,743.89
Canadian Patriotic Fund	18,000.00
Canadian War Tax on Circulation	48,666.66
Halifax Relief Fund	10,000.00
American Red Cross Fund	1,000.00
	148,716.45
Balance available for April Dividend	428,842.91
Notes of the Bank in Circulation	5,708,882.04
Deposits not Bearing Interest	18,223,720.63
Deposits Bearing Interest (including Interest accrued to date)	40,860,087.12
Deposits due to other Banks in Canada	44.04
Deposits due to Banks and Banking Correspondents in the United Kingdom and Foreign Countries	443,337.25
Bills Payable	2,200,107.80
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	803,651.65
Liabilities and Accounts not included in the foregoing	1,127,319.19
Liability on Endorsements \$451,941.64	
	\$77,682,843.23

ASSETS

Current Coin and Bullion	\$ 960,750.00
Dominion Notes	5,079,117.00
	\$6,039,867.00
Notes of other Banks	980,277.82
Cheques on other Banks	2,770,548.99
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	16,607.15
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	2,388,353.47
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding Market Value	6,350,000.00
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian—(including £300,000 Exchequer Bonds, £100,000 2½ per cent. War Loan, The War Stocks taken at cost)	8,570,334.69
Railway and other Bonds and Stocks	46,884.37
Call and Short Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	2,607,013.55
Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada	4,849,124.91
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	28,776,590.96
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less Rebate of Interest)	7,791,248.40
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra	803,651.65
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	29,088.65
Overdue Debts (estimated Loss provided for)	283,050.32
Bank premises at not more than Cost, Less Amounts Written off	2,374,639.88
Deposit with the Canadian Minister of Finance for the Purposes of the Circulation Redemption Fund:—	
Cash	245,831.58
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserve	2,420,000.00
Other Assets and Accounts not included in the foregoing	339,786.43
	\$77,682,843.23

H. B. MACKENZIE, General Manager.

E. A. HOARE, G. D. WHATMAN, Directors.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the Books in London and the Certified Returns from the Branches, and we report to the Shareholders that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and that in our opinion, the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank. As required by Section 56, Clause 19, of the Bank Act of Canada, we visited the Chief Office (Montreal) of the Bank and checked the cash and verified the securities and found that they agreed with the entries in the books of the Bank with regard thereto. We further report that, in our opinion, the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Bank's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books and returns.

London, March 4th, 1918.

N. E. WATERHOUSE, FRANK S. PRICE, Auditors.

passengers carried, 15,577,652, is practically the same as in the preceding year, and it is interesting to note, despite the immense changes in the character of this traffic brought about by the war, is within 60,000 or so of the figures reported in the Company's fiscal year last preceding August, 1914. The Chronicle, Montreal.

A PROSPEROUS YEAR

The report of the eighty-second annual meeting of the Bank of British North America, held last month in London, has now reached Canada and shows that in addition to a very satisfactory financial statement the shareholders received some interesting information from the chairman, Mr. E. A. Hoare, on business conditions and prospects in Canada. Mr. Hoare said that notwithstanding the present general prosperity, he could not look forward to the future without a certain reserve, owing to the impossibility of the long-continued advance in commodity prices lasting forever. The banks, Mr. Hoare added, had exercised a restraining influence, so that commercial loans had not increased since the commencement of the war, but to obtain this result it had been necessary to hold the reins firmly and grant credits with discrimination.

The financial statement showed a very rapid expansion of business brought about by the addition of nearly ten million dollars to the deposits, which now total \$59,083,807 against \$49,404,912 in 1916 and \$44,228,332 in 1915. The total of the assets of the Bank are now \$77,682,843. At the time of the annual statement the bank had no less than \$14,250,000 in the form of loans to the Imperial and Dominion governments. Current loans and discounts in Canada absorbed the rest of the new funds, increasing (for the reason already stated) from nearly \$24,000,000 to \$28,750,000. An interesting item in the report shows that 6,356 shares of the stock are held in Canada, 12,993 in the United Kingdom, and 651 elsewhere.

SHIP-BUILDING IN CANADA

If all the ships sunk by German subs. representing over 11,000,000 tons, were ranged end to end, they would reach 120 miles. The combined efforts of all the shipyards of Germany's enemies have not been able to catch up to the tonnage destruction by more than 2,000,000 tons. Canada is doing much. Orders for \$65,000,000 worth of new shipping are already placed in Canadian yards. Twelve Canadian shipyards are now working on orders from the Imperial Munitions Board, and their capacity is being brought up to approximately 250,000 tons a year. In the Maritime Provinces the recovery from the dullness of recent years in wooden ship-building is remarkable. The cost of building has advanced 30 per cent since last year, but the demand has been so pressing that the builders have been able to make profits of from 25 to even 75 per cent. During 1917 the Canadian Vickers, Limited, of Montreal, has built and delivered twelve submarines for Allied Governments, eight steel trawlers, complete, nine steel trawler hulls, besides a 7,000-ton cargo boat, the largest ocean-going steamer ever built in Canada. British Columbia now has thirty-two wooden and eight steel vessels under construction, while on the Great Lakes and in all ship-building yards of Ontario great activity has prevailed during the year.

By the end of 1918, says World's Work, it is estimated that the American tonnage will amount to 7,900,000, which is enough to maintain nearly 1,600,000 men abroad on the basis of 5 tons per man. In 1917, the U-boats sank about 6,000,000 tons of shipping. The world has much less shipping therefore, than at the corresponding time in 1917.—Canadian Courier.

NEW FRENCH TAXES

In the discussion of the French war budget for 1918, new taxes were declared necessary to the amount of 118,500,000. Of this \$28,600,000 is to be raised by increased tax on tobacco, \$72,200,000 through proposed stamp duties, company registration charges, and "luxury taxes," and \$17,700,000 through minor miscellaneous taxation.

Use proper precaution. Make your own will on a Bax Legal Will Form. Don't take any substitute. You must be sure. If your stationer has not Bax, send 35c to Bax Co., 163 College St., Toronto.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by United Grain Growers Limited, formerly The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited to Parliament, at the next session thereof, for an Act amending chapter 80 of the Statutes of 1911, and amending Acts, for the following among other purposes:

To empower the company to guarantee the contracts, debts and obligations, both present and future, of Public Press Limited, and of any company, the shares, bonds, debentures or securities of which are held or may be held by United Grain Growers Limited and to provide that section 125 of "The Companies' Act" shall not apply to company.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg, this 23rd day of January, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Solicitors for applicant.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

AVIS est donne par le present qu'une demande sera faite au parlement, a sa prochaine session, par la compagnie dite "United Grain Growers Limited," autrefois "The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited," afin d'obtenir un acte modifiant le chapitre 80 des Statuts de 1911 et les lois modificatrices du dit chapitre, pour les fins suivantes, entre autres:

Donner le pouvoir a la compagnie de garantir les contrats, dettes et engagements presents et futurs de la compagnie dite "Public Press Limited," et de toute compagnie dont les actions, obligations, debentures ou valeurs sont detenues ou pourraient etre detenues par la United Grain Growers Limited, et faire provision que le section 125 de l'Acte dite "The Company's Act," n'obtiendra pas a la compagnie.

Date a Winnipeg, ce 23e jour de Janvier, A.D., 1918.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBINSON,
Procureurs de la requerante

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

HEAD OFFICE, WINNIPEG

Organized in Western Canada in 1905

Capital (Authorized).....\$6,000,000

Capital (Paid up).....1,431,200

Reserve and Undivided Profits.....920,202

LOANS ON GRAIN

We are prepared to make loans to responsible farmers on the security of threshed grain or against bills of lading.

Loans Made at All Branches
Branches Throughout the West

HAIL AGENTS WANTED

Throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan

Rochester Underwriters' Agency

Assets \$23,454,989 — Established 1872

Hornibrook, Whittemore & Allan,
General Agents. Calgary, Alta.

\$2.21 WHEAT and its Relation to Farm Lands

Our Trust Estates must be wound up and the following "Specials" may appeal to the Land Seeker:—

- 1.—570 acres, at end of Street Railway in St. Charles Parish, good buildings, beautiful river frontage, large cultivation. Only \$150 per acre.
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Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

INCREASED PRODUCTION

Much has been said lately in regard to Increased Production. At a meeting a few days ago of the Board of Grain Supervisors, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and other grain interests, according to press reports, favored a minimum price of \$2.00 for the crop of 1919. We hope the Government will put the recommendation into effect, and it will no doubt encourage farmers to break more land this coming season. But this is only true to a limited extent, for the reason that the majority of farmers who have land of their own to break, have not the financial ability to go ahead and do so because it takes \$2.00 to do the work of \$1.00 of a few years ago. Therefore to break much new land this year raises the question of finance.

Then, the question arises—how can we finance the farmer to the extent at least of \$5.00 an acre until the crop of this land is sold in the fall of 1919. It is generally understood that the Dominion Government, some time ago, made an offer to the three Western Provinces that it would loan to the three provinces the amount of \$3.00 per acre to those who made application in conformity with the conditions and regulations, no responsibility assumed by the Dominion Government other than the lending of the money. The Provincial Government, if they act, must take the responsibility of getting the breaking done and collecting the money. This, it would appear, the Provincial Governments do not intend to do. It is hard to imagine at a time of such a tremendous crisis and at a time when such a serious call is made for bread, by all our Allies, that the Provincial Governments would hesitate in meeting the offer of the Dominion Government. What reasonable reason can be given for not going ahead with a proposition that would undoubtedly increase the amount of breaking for this year by 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. The only reason we have ever heard given for not doing so, is that the money is so hard to get back from the farmer. We must presume, of course, the Government is judging this matter from experience of the past in supplying seed grain. We all know what happened in regard to seed grain notes not being paid in so many cases. It was because the Government then failed to do its duty in pressing the claims in the majority of cases.

Such an action would give hundreds of farmers in the province that have not sufficient capital on hand, the opportunity to improve their farms as well as to furnish more bread for the Allies. It is a well known fact that hundreds of good men who do own land and are not living on the land, and are not financially able to go ahead and break the land, will welcome such an opportunity. Increased production should be our slogan and that without delay not only for bread to meet the great shortage but also to increase our exports in the future, in order to meet after-war conditions. Surely, neither the Government nor the people can afford to let such an opportunity go by without an effort being made to meet the most serious state of affairs that has ever existed in the history of the British Empire. For our Provincial Governments to say that such an action will give them no end of trouble is an excuse that will not go down very well with the people at a time when nothing is too big to undertake if the necessity warrants the action, and no person will question the real necessity existing. Surely our three Western Provincial Governments can and will evolve some means of securing that money when the grain is sold. No doubt the Government can meet the situation by means of a contract that will make the grain the absolute property of the Government, and make it a criminal

offense for the man to offer to dispose of the grain before settlement has been made with the Government. It can be done and should be done, and if it is not done some reason should be given why it is not done.—John Kennedy.

A WORD OF EXHORTATION

Editor, Guide: Although I am a clergyman, I am deeply interested in farmers, and concerned about the conditions by which they are held down. I take The Guide and find its news interesting and its editorials very stimulating.

I think your work for the stopping of "Flavellism" in Canada is only half done. Plundering the country through excessive profits is by no means killed; it is just checked a little.

I have often wished our editors would use some other word than "protection," for the legislation manufacturers have secured whereby they shut out goods made abroad, and then put up the prices of what they make themselves.

"Protection" is a kindly word, and means necessary help; but protection in the sense that it is used in tariff reports no more bears that worthy quality than robbing a man deserves the name of relieving him.

I have recently been impressed that there should be some way of expelling from our House of Commons men who go there not so much to represent the constituencies from which they are sent as to get better prices for their own make of goods. When I see a plow maker arguing in favor of shutting out American implements from our Canadian farmers to ensure himself high prices I feel that he ought to be expelled from the House. It is contrary to all right that a man should be on the jury in his own case.

The Union members need to state their principles more plainly than they are doing to men like Cockshutt, and drastic action in his case should be taken.—Fifty-seven.

PUT SLACKER ACRES TO WORK

Editor, Guide: I want to express esteem for the editorial pages in The Guide of March 6 issue, in particular the one on putting returned soldiers on idle lands adjoining railroads not by purchase but through taxing power. Do you know the great reason for what measure of German success in battle? It is because the junker class do not so much reap their profits by holding lands idle for rise in value as by putting every acre to high productive use and feeding the working masses well, just as a sensible farmer keeps his horses in good trim for work. The German masses are extremely industrious, healthy, and compared with English, get a much better living. This is why they fancy democracy is a useless thing and why they stand up for the Kaiser so persistently. In the United States, the autocracy of wealth with their slacker acres is a menace to winning the war. If the more democratic nations fail in this war, it will be because the principles of democracy are not lived up to.—C. A. Brothers, Eugene, Oregon, U.S.A.

PRODUCTION; COLONIZATION

Editor, Guide: The problem of food production is closely related to the great western problem of colonization. To solve the western colonization problem is to solve the present food production problem of the world. The immediate shifting of one eighth of our population from present employment to the idle agricultural lands of the west could yet be made to supply in 1918 the extra 180,000,000 bushels of wheat the Allies need over what they received from us in 1917. One hundred thousand men and women would be sufficient to work this miracle of production on ten million acres of now idle land. There is everything in the world

in favor of colonizing our idle lands. Is it possible that the fear of lowering the price of wheat by so increasing production is one of the reasons for the inaction of our Dominion and Provincial Governments in regard to the use of our idle lands?

A more selfish motive can hardly be imagined. But the blunt fact is that our legislators have ignored the potentialities of our idle millions of acres, already close to railways, for food production in 1918. This can only be explained reasonably by ascribing imbecility, selfishness, or treason to our public men. They had the power, and they have the power now, to bring into productivity a sufficient acreage to make the additional 180,000,000 bushels of wheat an actuality.—David Ross, Strassburg, Sask.

CHANGE COURT DATES

Editor, Guide: As a measure to promote increased production, could not the dates of the spring and fall assizes be changed so as not to come in seeding and threshing times as at present. One of my neighbors had to shut down his threshing outfit last fall to serve as juror. Another told me yesterday he would have to take his team off the seed drill and turn them out for a week while he served on the jury, as he could not even get anyone to feed and water them. I believe that this is wrong and could easily be changed. I also believe that The Guide can have it changed.—Fred Gillard.

SOLDIERS ON THE LAND

Editor, Guide: Your article of March 6, re "Soldiers on the Land."

This question has been one of my principal thoughts this winter, and it will be because I have a little farm starting from the homestead stage.

I am always interested in the land question. If we are to take this matter as a sentimental question shown to the soldiers by the Government why has there not been some consideration given to those who don't want to go on the land. I don't take it as a sentimental question at all! It is a business proposition taken up by the government because this question of putting people on the land and keeping them there, must be taken in hand. Amongst several reasons, one is that this war has taken thousands of our best farmers who have been killed and thousands who are disabled and will never be any use on the land. And quite a few do not hope to come back, although fit, if there is a better opening for them in the towns and cities. Then, there are those who are on the land, at present, held there by conscription.

We are constantly being told that a lot of farmers are taking up land but very little about people going off the land. If it is necessary to buy land for the returned men why not buy a long way from a railway, then put a railway through. If they were to locate them close to a line that would not help them much for the first two or three years because they would not have much to make use of it. If the Government starts them heavily in debt it will be a great handicap to them because they might work on it for twenty years and not feel that they would be the owner of it. If a man proves up on a quarter section and does his duties, it is more encouraging to him than if he started under a lot of debt. He would have something of his own at the end of his time. I think people who buy land for speculation purposes are the greatest stumbling block to the progress of this country. I know of families who could cultivate more land but cannot because the price asked is not within their reach.—G. C., Alberta.

AN ANALOGY

Editor, Guide: Does not the present Church Union propaganda very strikingly resemble Carnegie's Peace Conference at the Hague prior to the outbreak of the great war? Conditions at present in this country and articles appearing daily in the press have suggested this to me. I would like to hear from some other Guide readers if they have remarked it.—W. Hewson, Invermay.



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Rules for Growing Onions

The Results of Over Thirty Years' Experience

By Samuel Larcombe



Samuel Larcombe

The writer found it anything but satisfactory to grow onions from seed during the first ten years of his experience in this country, but continued and increasing demand caused me to adopt other methods than those first employed. The onion is what is known as a rank feeder, but my trouble largely was that I had all kinds of tops but small and unripe onions. Generally, there were a number of reasons for this, a few of which I will endeavor to give here. Our seasons are short for a number of the varieties that will do well in more southern countries, but there are a number of varieties that will do well with us if given a chance. I have already stated that the onion is a rank feeder and for that reason I always get a well enriched plot. I used to generally manure the plot heavily in fall and plow down deep in order to have a fairly packed and solid bed for spring sowing. By following this method, I generally had a large percentage of large tops or thick necked onions. Some varieties were worse than others but all were affected more or less. I still have my onion plot well enriched with manure but never plow it under.

Plow for onions about five inches in depth. After plowing and before harrowing roll the plot, then on the surface spread evenly from two to three inches of well rotted manure. Then harrow four or five times till the manure is well mixed with the surface soil, then roll till the bed is hard and even. We use a Planet Jr. drill and sow about one half as thickly as the indicator on the drill. Onions are generally sown much too thick.

In thinning is generally where the onion crop is determined. I used to be careful to leave the largest and apparently strongest plants and pull out the weaklings. This perhaps more than anything else was the reason of so large a percentage of tops or thick necked onions. The other or one of the other reasons was in plowing the manure under the furrows. The onion will find added plant food in the shape of manure wherever you put it but when the roots have to dive through three or four inches of soil to reach the manure turned under a large percentage of large necked onions are sure to follow, but in keeping the manure well to the surface the roots are kept from going deep in the soil and in this way the root instead of going straight down will spread out and the bulbs will be found to swell in sympathy with the roots. As soon as the surface plant food is exhausted the onion will start to ripen. We get ripe onions at least three weeks earlier by keeping manure to the surface then when it is plowed under; at least 95 per cent. of well ripened and hard bulb onions as against one half of thick necks.

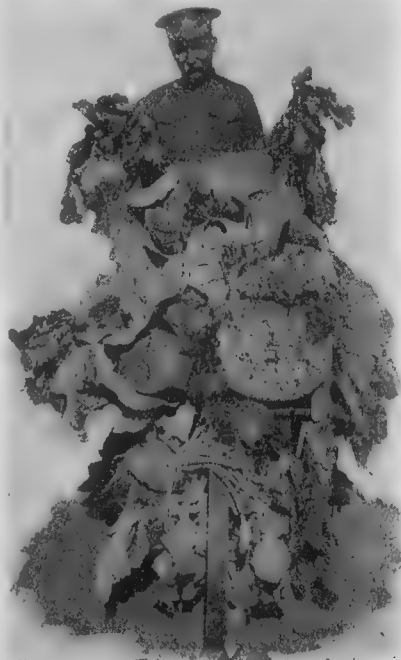
Rules for Thinning

Returning again to thinning a large top will rarely have a well developed bottom but a small top perhaps no larger than a thread will have a well formed small bulb starting. These are the ones to leave and a good crop is invariably assured. I used to leave my onions when thinning about four inches apart and do that now with some varieties but a number will do better and ripen much earlier if left about two inches from plant to plant, the more they crowd in a general way the faster they will grow, and though perhaps the onions may not be quite as large it is made up in weight. Besides they generally ripen earlier, for just as soon as all available plant food is exhausted the onion will begin to ripen.

As to varieties I have tried every known variety and if I had to name one as an outstanding variety for the West it would be the Extra Early Red. But there are others that will do well with my present method of culture. The Yellow Danvers, Australian Brown and Red Wethersfield are all good. The Australian Brown is amongst the best keepers perhaps the best, but the secret in keeping all onions is in having them well ripened early. If harvested before ripe they will continue to sprout, and thereby cause moisture which will generally end in a rotten onion. For pickling the White Barletta is the one outstanding onion. In sowing this onion I sow in double rows, that is, if a drill is used one way and back about four inches apart. I then leave the usual space of 18 inches between the rows. These can be sown about four times as thick as the average onion with good results. I am often asked if the small onion from a general crop onion or those pulled for the purpose of thinning can be kept and used as Dutch sets the following year or is that the way Dutch sets are grown. The small onion pulled for thinning will have usually dried out before the following spring but that small onion that has grown where perhaps a number have grown thick together if kept dry during winter will in some cases grow to a large onion the following year. From 40 to 60 per cent., however, will be found to start out and grow to seed and the onion is of little value unless used early for the green top. The only way these can be used to advantage is to plant them closely together pulling out early those that are going to seed. The others may produce average sized onions and will be early. The Dutch set is a distinct onion.

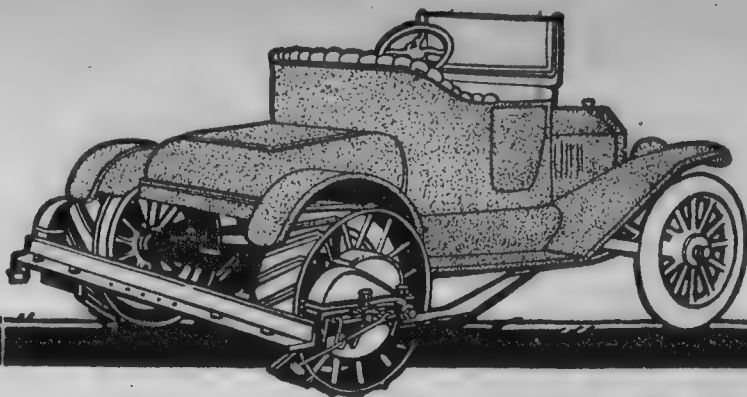
As an extra fertilizer for heavy crops nothing will quite take the place of nitrate of soda but it is more costly.

Perhaps the most important of all factors in growing onions is cultivation. I asked a friend of mine years ago how he kept certain plants so clean. His answer was never to let them get dirty and so with the onion. Weeds are fatal to the onion and besides, by no other way can one conserve moisture so well. I like, if possible, after my onions are four inches high to use the hoe at least once every week, if the weather is dry, every five days. Keep a fine mulch about one and a half inches in depth and as near the row as possible. Better onions and earlier ripening is sure to follow this treatment. I am not quite sure as yet whether I have found a way to destroy the onion maggot but think perhaps I have. When I am quite sure, I will pass it on.



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Grain Trade Questions

WHAT PREMIUM MEANS

Q.—What is the significance of the word premium when it is said that certain grain sold at a premium of three cents?

A.—The word premium indicates a bonus or extra value over and above some other given value. Premium conveys little meaning itself unless it is known over what particular price or value the premium may be. In connection with the values of grain, premium generally means something over and above Fort William prices. All grain in the West is sold basis Fort William and at times wheat or oats at interior points will sell for more than the same grain would bring at Fort William. Thus with 2 C.W. Oats, 90 cents at Fort William and 95 cents at Saskatoon, it would be stated that this grade was bringing a premium of 5 cents at Saskatoon. The word is widely used though, and when it is said certain grain is at a premium, it is naturally asked, "Premium over what?" It might be "Over Fort William values," "Over May price," over Chicago, or "Over track values." However, as

stated above, the word as used in our farming districts may generally be taken to mean a premium over Fort William prices.

ESTIMATING SHRINKAGE

Q.—In special binning grain how much shrinkage should I be expected to allow the elevator that is storing wheat for me?

A.—A storage ticket must be issued for each load of grain that is special binned. From the gross weight of the load the elevator agent is permitted to deduct one half of one per cent. to cover shrinkage in handling the grain. If the grain is tough, shrinkage of one per cent. may be taken but otherwise only one-half of one per cent. This authority is given by the Board of Grain Commissioners, it being a well-established fact that without some allowance of this kind an elevator could not take in grain, elevate it, bin it, reload and deliver it to a terminal without loss.

It is often difficult for an elevator agent to get the exact half of one per cent. on each load, but on the whole carload the total shrinkage taken on all the tickets applied against the car,

will usually figure out very close to the correct shrinkage. If not, it should be adjusted by the elevator company. When the Bill of Lading goes to the elevator company they should check up the shrinkage, and if more than half of one per cent. has been taken by the agent, the excess shrinkage should be added to the net weight shown by the tickets and settlement made accordingly.

FORT WILLIAM PRICES AS BASIS

Q.—I shipped grain from east of Edmonton to Saskatoon and find deducted from my settlement freight right to Fort William. Why should I pay freight right to Fort William when my carload is carried only to Saskatoon?

A.—You doubtless received a price representing the value of the grain delivered at Fort William and therefore must expect to pay the freight to that point. In the same way you would be satisfied to pay freight right to Liverpool provided you could get the Liverpool price. All grain here in the West is sold on a basis of its value at Fort William. This means only one price is used throughout the prairie provinces. Each shipper knows what rate

his station takes to Fort William, and knows therefore what the price will net him f.o.b. shipping point. Grain at Saskatoon is worth enough less than Fort William values to pay the cost of carrying it to Fort William, where practically all our grain eventually goes.

Now instead of creating a new market value for stuff at Saskatoon, which would be something between the price net at your station and the price at Fort William, the Fort William price is used with shipper allowing freight to the lake front. It works out to just the same. The distance between shipping point and interior destination does not set its value, this being made by the distance from shipping point to the head of the lakes.

J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, states that under favorable conditions that province should produce more than 42,000,000 bushels of wheat this year. A much greater area has been prepared for seeding than at this time last year. It is expected that a greater acreage than last year will be under cultivation.

RENNIE'S Hardy SEEDS BEST FOR CANADA

These Should be
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The numerous items in the Rennie 1918 catalogue enclosed in star borders like this set new high value standards. You will be astonished at the bargains.

	Pkt.	oz.	1/4 lb.	lb.	5 lbs.
BEANS—Dwarf White Wax (Davis)	.10		.25	.70	3.25
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CABBAGE—Danish Summer					
Roundhead	.10	.90	2.75		
CARROT—Rennie's Market Garden	.10	.40	1.20	3.50	
CORN—Rennie's Golden Bantam	.10		.25	.65	
CUCUMBER—Davis' Perfect	.10	.25	.75	2.25	
LETTUCE—Burpee's Earliest					
Wayhead	.10	.35	1.00	3.00	
ONION—Early Yellow Danvers	.10	.40	1.35	4.40	
Rennie's Extra Early Red	.05	.35	1.00	3.75	
Rennie's Longkeeper Brown Globe	.10	.35	1.00	3.75	
PARSNIP—Rennie's XXX Guernsey	.10	.30	1.00	3.50	
PEAS—Thomas Laxton, Extra Early	.10		.15	.45	2.00
Senator—Best Second Early	.10		.15	.45	2.00
RADISH—Crimson Globe—Non					
Plus Ultra	.05	.20	.65	2.20	
Japanese Mikado (Winter)	.10	.35	.90	3.25	
TOMATO—Bonny Best	.10	.60	1.75		
Blue Stem Early—King Edward	.10	.60	1.75		

	Prepaid		Not Prepaid	
	lb.	5 lbs.	lb.	5 lbs.
ONION SETS—Yellow Sets—Selected	.35	1.70	.25	1.20
White Multiplier Sets.	.50	2.25	.40	1.85

	Pkt.
FLOWER SEEDS	
New Giant Asternum—Mixed	.15
Rennie's XXX Defiance Balsam—Mixed	.15
New Red Sunflower	.25
Gold Medal Hybrids Delphinium	.25
Rennie's XXX Prize Ruffled Giant Petunia—Mixture	.25
Rennie's XXX Giant Spencer Sweet Peas—Mixture	.15
Giant Zinnia—Mixed	.15

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Field Crops

POISONS GOPHERS IN FALL

I want to tell of my experiment with poisoning gophers last fall. Just after I had my grain cut and stooked I took some poisoned grain in a pail and took a spoon and just put a little of the poisoned grain on the ground in centre of the stook, and I saw some gophers then.

When I stacked my grain I did not see any gophers, not even mice, and I only noticed at one stook that it was shelled out some. So I think it pays to poison in the fall when they are storing up for the winter.—S. Nelson, Sask.

ALFALFA FOR 1917

The season of 1917 was a very unsatisfactory one for grasses and clover.

the pods were ripe. This was stooked up and threshed in September. The yield of seed was 220 pounds per acre. Where the first crop was cut for hay and the second crop let stand for seed we found that the seed did not mature early enough in the fall and was completely spoiled by the early frosts. This was doubtless due to the slow growth that resulted from the dry weather early in the season. These results might be reversed in a season that gave more vigorous growth early in the summer. The indications are that in a dry season, when growth is slow and delayed, the first crop should be left for seed; but in seasons when the moisture is sufficient to give a heavy growth early in the summer it has been found a better practice to cut



Spring Plowing Gives Best Results When Done Early in the Spring

ers. The dry spring and early summer resulted in the failure of all grasses to produce crops of hay in this district. The only way that was at all satisfactory was the alfalfa crop.

The alfalfa that was seeded down in 1915 was ready to cut on July 11, and yielded one and a quarter tons of cured hay. The second cutting was ready to cut on August 8, and yielded one and a quarter tons of hay. The total yield per acre was therefore two and a half tons. Alfalfa which was seeded down in 1916 did not give quite such good results, the total yield per acre being two tons. This would indicate that the older alfalfa gets, the better root system it has, and consequently, it is better able to withstand dry weather conditions. The weather during this season was very favorable to the harvesting and curing of the hay, and hay of first quality was obtained.

The year was an exceptionally good one for the setting of seed. Moisture and especially rains at blossoming time seem to be the cause of much sterility in heavy blossoming plants, but last year the blossoms set much better than the previous year as the weather was dry when the plants were in bloom. The result was a fairly good yield of seed. Part of the first crop was left for seed and cut with the binder when

the first crop for hay and to leave the second crop for seed.

The alfalfa that was seeded down in 1917 was not satisfactory. When it was seeded down with wheat as a nurse crop it was a total failure. When the alfalfa was seeded down alone the stand secured was very thin, and, if the coming season is not favorable, will not be of much value. Failure to secure a catch of alfalfa is a serious loss and hits alfalfa growing rather hard. If alfalfa seed could be secured at the price of other grass or clover seeds, however, the hay problem in this district would be solved.—J. H. Ellis, Man.

SPRING PLOWING IN SASK.

Q.—How does spring plowing of wheat and flax stubble compare with fall plowing in the yields that may be expected? The land is comparatively free from weeds and grass.—J. O. S., Sask.

A.—Bracken gives the following as the average results of five years' experiments at Saskatoon. The crop sown was wheat.

Plowed 3 in. deep in fall	23	37
Plowed 3 in. deep in spring	23	17
Plowed 6 in. deep in fall	22	53
Plowed 6 in. deep in spring	23	18

These experiments were conducted on clay loam soil which was free from



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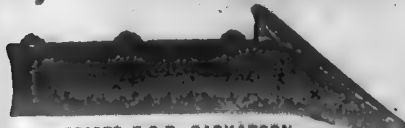
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Artificial limbs are admitted
DUTY FREE. SOLDIERS
and others should get the best



grass and had no hard pan subsoil. Otherwise the deep plowing would have given better returns. The spring plowing was always done in April or it would have given lower returns. Prof. Bracken suggests that the chief objection to spring plowing in Saskatchewan is that it can seldom be done early enough. The explanation of the low yield from deep spring plowing is probably that it was done early in the spring when the lower layer of plowed soil was rather too wet to be in the best condition for plowing. The only spring cultivation the fall plowed plots received was double harrowing. In some cases this was not sufficient to prepare a good seed bed. This was perhaps not fair to the fall cultivation.

NEW POTATO BULLETIN

"The Potato and its Cultivation in Canada" is the title of a new bulletin on potato growing issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and compiled by W. G. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist. Every phase of the potato growing industry in Canada is thoroughly covered. The bulletin deals with different varieties and the results obtained at the different experiment stations, including those in Western Canada, are given. The advantages of northern-grown seed are outlined. Suggestions for selecting and improving the different varieties, the preparation of potato land, cutting the seed, planting, tilling, harvesting and storing are given. Spraying for insect pests, and fungus diseases is fully outlined, and an estimate of the cost of growing is included. The bulletin is a valuable addition to our sources of information on potato culture, and may be secured free of charge from the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa.

FIBRE FLAX SEED

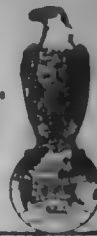
An attempt will be made this year to produce seed for fibre flax to be exported to Ireland next fall for planting the 1919 crop of fibre flax in that country. A large acreage in Ireland is devoted to growing flax for fibre purposes, the seed usually being procured from Siberia and Holland. About 10,000 bushels of fibre flax seed grown in Siberia was being transported via Vladivostok and Japan to Vancouver, to be carried hence across Canada and shipped to Ireland. Experiments carried on at the Agricultural College at Saskatoon by Professor Bracken a couple of years ago showed that the seed can be produced to good advantage in Western Canada. Since the supply of further seed from Siberia is in a precarious condition owing to the present Russian situation, the supply from Holland also being cut off, the British war office conceived the idea of having the Siberian seed planted in Western Canada for the production of seed for Ireland's crop next year. Colonel Wayland, of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces, was requested to proceed to Canada and supervise the distribution of the seed, which it is anticipated will be urgently required in the growing of flax fibre which has assumed a position of great importance in the manufacture of air-planes. The proposition put up to western farmers was that the seed would be supplied free of cost, the seed to be returned in the fall, the government undertaking to purchase the balance of the crop at \$4.50 a bushel. Following the announcement a large number of orders poured into the Grain Exchange at Winnipeg, through which the seed was handled and the supply was soon contracted for. The growing habit of the flax plant used for fibre purposes is tall and unbranched, whereas that grown for seed in the past in Canada has by selection been made to grow much branched in order to bear a large number of seed pods. Flax fibre seed will produce therefore about 25 per cent. less seeds than that ordinarily grown. Even at \$4.50 a bushel the crop might not be so profitable as other grains, but it has the advantage of being produced on new breaking. The experiment is a big one, but if it proves successful there may be a considerable interest spring up in the growing of seed for the planting of the acreage in Ireland devoted to fibre flax production. Seed grown in northern latitudes with a rigorous climate has



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Steel Cultivator \$12.50
Compound Lever Expander

A high quality garden cultivator. Solid and rigid in construction. Has horse hoes, lever wheel, rear wheel depth regulator and outside handle braces. Lever wheel and rear wheel depth regulator enables operator to control the working depth of teeth. This enables the cultivator to run steadily and relieve the operator from strain of holding cultivator from running too deep. Teeth can be raised entirely out of ground for moving from one field to another. Lever expander widens or narrows width of cultivator to suit different widths of rows. A most complete and serviceable tool, and warranted to be satisfactory in use.

No. 3S1—Shipping weight, about 90 lbs. Price, complete **\$12.50**

No. 3S2—Victor Cultivator, same as 3S1, except it has not the rear wheel depth regulator and lever. Complete, with five 3-inch hoes and short hillers. The cheapest high grade lever cultivator on the market.

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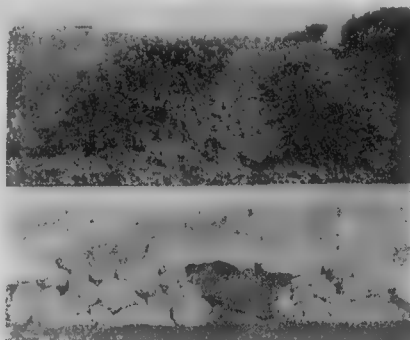
G. S. JUDSON CO. LTD Logan and Sherbrooke Sts. **WINNIPEG, Man.**

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proved to be of higher producing quality than home-grown seed, this being given as the reason for the importation of the supply from Siberia.

PLANT WESTERN POTATOES

In the spring of 1917 I obtained some Wee MacGregor potatoes from the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. There were 13 tubers in the sample sent to me. These were treated with Formalin and planted whole on well worked back-setting. At the same time I planted a check row of the same size and with similar treatment of my own Wee MacGregor seed potatoes. The



Home Grown Seed Potatoes Gave Better Results

right hand row is from the Ottawa seed and the left hand row the Saskatchewan stock. The western seed was through the ground first and made a more vigorous growth than the Ottawa seed all through the season. The smaller heap weighing 15 pounds, is the product of the Ottawa seed, while the larger heap weighing 31 pounds, is the product of the Saskatchewan seed.—C. Genge, Sask.

HANDLING WHEAT LAND

The county agent for one of the eastern counties of Washington recommends the following system of preparing land for winter wheat in sections when the rainfall is less than 18 inches:—

Wheat requires a moist firm seed-bed with a shallow granular mulch. This will hold true on any soil or any place. The tillage practices necessary to obtain these conditions vary with different types of soil and climatic conditions. We believe that for the sections where summerfallowing is practiced the following system will give best results:—

1. Double disc in the fall. This will help to retain any moisture that is left after the crop is removed will chop up the stubble and allow a better job of plowing; will help to start the weeds and volunteer wheat; will prevent weeds from seeding, and will allow the winter precipitation to go into the soil better.

2. Double disc again in the spring unless the land is to be plowed extra early, in which case use a drag harrow. In most cases it will pay to do the discing. If a good mulch is not formed by the discing follow with a drag harrow.

3. Plow early. Early plowing is always better than late plowing.

4. Pack immediately after the plow with a subsurface packer. If the land is plowed early enough so it will settle sufficiently to form a firm seed-bed it will not be necessary to pack, but in most cases the summerfallow should be packed to insure a good seed-bed for fall seeding. Most fields of summerfallow have been left too loose for best results with winter wheat. In a careful examination early last spring of the fields that were sowed the previous fall, it was found that in practically every field where the wheat killed out the soil was quite loose and where the stand was good the soil was firm. It is impossible to do a good job of drilling on summerfallow that is too loose.

5. Cultivate immediately after the packer. If the soil is not cultivated immediately the moisture is brought to the surface and the soil dries out and crusts and is in worse condition than if left unpacked. There should be a perfect seed-bed if the work mentioned above is all properly done.

6. Subsequent cultivation. Cultivate often enough to preserve the mulch, to prevent the formation of a crust under the mulch, and to keep free of weeds. This cultivation should be done with an



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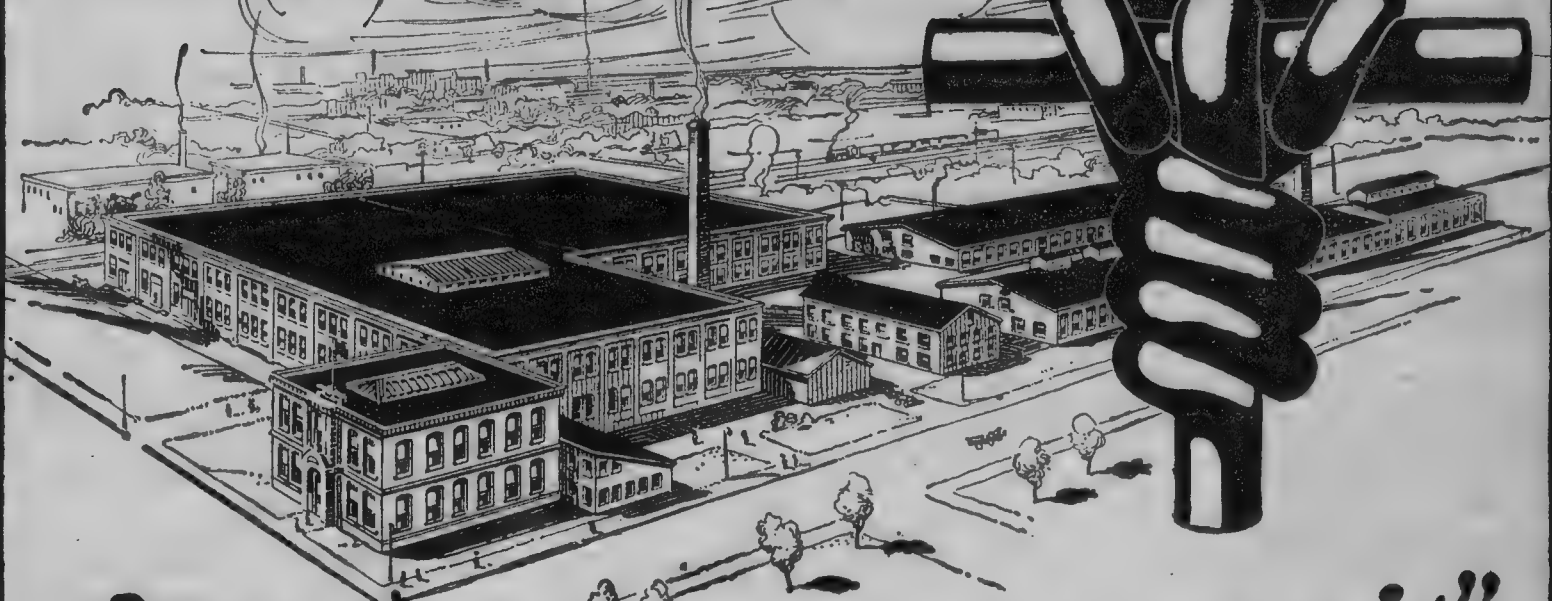
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The uppers are made of heavy tan or black Oil Grain leather of finest quality; the heavy half-double soles are of solid leather, as are also the 3-lifts of heels. The shoe has a solid and substantial leather back-strap, which gives great strength to the whole shoe. The vamp runs right through to the sole with the heavy toe-cap covering, which means double the ordinary shoe strength at the toes. It is strongly made and nicely finished on a wide and roomy last that will give greatest comfort.

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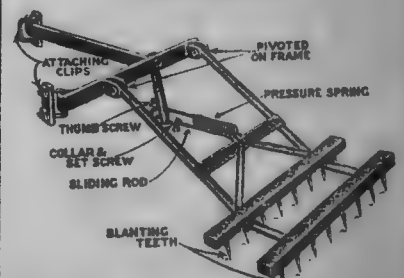
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You cannot afford to be without one of these harrows this spring—they pay for themselves several times over, by saving labor and conserving moisture.

Guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction on any kind of land, no matter how wet or stony. Price **\$13.50** delivered at your station.

The Ideal Harrow Co.
Foxwarren Man.

implement that does not tend to pulverize the soil. If a light soil is pulverized it is apt to blow; if a heavy soil, it will run together and bake. Do not pulverize the mulch into road dust.

Land plowed in the fall and carried over for summerfallow and cultivated as outlined above will give about the same results and cost practically the same, the packing will not be necessary but it will require more cultivation.

Spring wheat requires the same kind of seed-bed as winter wheat. Summer-fallow sowed in the spring is usually firm enough, but all spring plowing and most fall plowing is too loose and should be packed for best results.

ARTHUR PEAS

This variety stands today among field peas as the earliest in commerce that will give profitable yield. There are earlier field varieties and very early varieties among the garden sorts, but they will not return, when grown for general purposes, a commensurate profit on the labor expended. It has held true, as it does in practically all classes of

grain, that the advance has been made at a slight sacrifice in yield, but as the Arthur matures some three to ten days in advance of the Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties, depending entirely on the district, this slight loss is a negligible factor in the parts of Canada where, if the Arthur variety were not grown, it would be practically impossible to grow peas with either satisfaction or profit.

The Arthur variety carries its flowers in a cluster or crown at the end of the vines, thus differing in habit from the other varieties—Golden Vine and Prussian Blue—which bear their flowers distributed at various points over the stems. It is thought that this characteristic renders the Arthur variety somewhat susceptible to injury in districts where very dry heat prevails at time of flowering. The results from our southern prairie stations, where it gives a slightly lower yield, especially at Lethbridge, Alberta, tend to confirm this opinion.

This variety serves its best purpose in the northern districts, within the fifty-first and fifty-fourth parallels in

western Canada. Small districts lying within the defined territory, subject to both late spring and early fall frosts, may find even the Arthur variety too late for their peculiar conditions. The Golden Vine and Prussian Blue varieties are old standard sorts, which give high yields, and wherever the grower has had success with either of these, untroubled by the problem of maturity, we would not recommend him to change for the Arthur. In the extreme southern parts of Alberta and Saskatchewan we would recommend these varieties in preference to the earlier sort.

In peas, like in all other classes of grain in Canada, there is a keen need for early, productive varieties. Within certain limits the problem of securing the combination of earliness with a large yield can be solved by plant breeders; and it is not too much to expect that the Arthur variety may some day be replaced with an earlier maturing field sort that will give an equally large yield. Until that time the Arthur variety can be recommended universally in Canada to all farmers who find difficulty in ripening field

peas before frost, or who are anxious to grow a fairly prolific sort that will produce seed of fine quality and high market value. — Experimental Farm Note.

TABLE OF WEIGHTS

Unless a bushel by measure is specially agreed upon it must weigh the number of pounds set opposite each article.

Bushels	Weight
Artichokes	56 lbs.
Barley	48 lbs.
Beans	60 lbs.
Beets	50 lbs.
Buckwheat	48 lbs.
Bituminous Coal	70 lbs.
Blue Grass Seed	14 lbs.
Carrots	50 lbs.
Castor Beans	40 lbs.
Clover Seed	60 lbs.
Hemp Seed	44 lbs.
Indian Corn	56 lbs.
Lime	70 lbs.
Malt	36 lbs.
Oats	34 lbs.
Onions	50 lbs.
Parsnips	45 lbs.
Peas	60 lbs.
Potatoes	60 lbs.
Rye	56 lbs.
Timothy Seed	48 lbs.
Turnips	50 lbs.
Wheat	60 lbs.

COMMODITIES BY THE BAG

A bag of any of the articles mentioned must weigh the number of pounds set opposite the name of such article.

Bags	Weight
Artichokes	84 lbs.
Beets	75 lbs.
Carrots	75 lbs.
Onions	75 lbs.
Parsnips	65 lbs.
Potatoes	90 lbs.
Turnips	75 lbs.

COMBATING SOW THISTLE

The worst weed by all odds in our district is the perennial sow thistle. All other weeds are practically ignored save perhaps the wild oat. If we cultivate to kill the perennial sow thistle nearly all other weeds are killed incidentally. There is one thing, however, that we must keep in mind while cultivating in this district, and that is the drifting tendencies of this soil. The drag harrow must be used very carefully or the soil will be broken down too fine and the strong winds will carry a lot of the best soil up to the fence row, in the road or over into the neighbor's field. Another thing which the harrow does is to drag the roots of the sow thistle to clean parts of the field where they take root and grow, forming another patch.

The method of handling this weed on the summerfallow is to keep it absolutely below the surface by the use of the duckfoot cultivator. The ground should be plowed about four inches deep and packed, then cultivated as needed. If the plow has left the ground very rough it will be necessary to harrow or drag. The cultivator is now to run just on the bottom of the furrow where it cuts off the roots much better than if the plowing had been done deep and we were trying to cut the roots off in soft dirt. If a hard and fast rule was to be made as to the frequency of cultivation it would be to cultivate every time a green sow thistle leaf is seen above ground.

When plowing between crops, plow deep in the fall and thus allow the frost to kill some of the roots which have been turned up. If the thistles are very thick it is a good plan to grow oats for green feed so that the land may be cultivated late in spring and early in fall. But if they are in small patches only, wheat may be put on the land and the thistle patches, either cultivated, during summer, or cut with a scythe or mower to prevent them from producing seed before the wheat is cut. —E. Vannice, Man.

PLOWING MATCH AT BERESFORD

Beresford district which has become well known for its plowing matches in recent years, is to have a plowing match this year on June 20. The plowing will be done on the farms of J. L. McKenzie and R. A. Cox, adjoining the village of Beresford. The match

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The McGill Auto-Power Attachment

OPERATES grain grinders, hay presses, wood saws, water pumps, grindstones, cream separators. This new and improved attachment when first installed makes it possible to convert your Ford into a power plant in two minutes, or back to the pleasure car in two minutes. In this new attachment, the casting, which stays on the car, makes an excellent holder for your license number, which, at the same time, nearly hides from view the casting on the car; in this way it does not mar the appearance of your car in any way.

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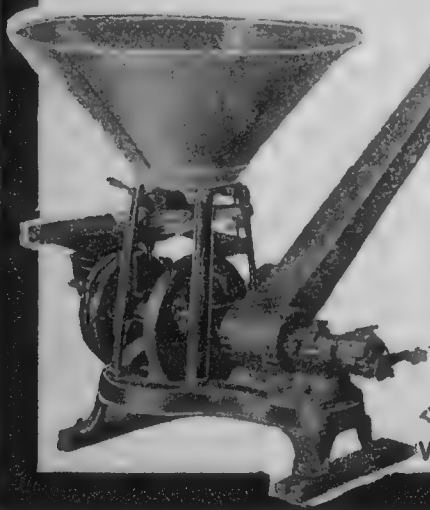
You know the power of a Ford. It is brought home to you every time you climb a hill, or you see the heavy loads the Ford trucks are hauling, and you ask: "Why cannot I use this power on my farm?"

Autopower makes this possible. The gasoline consumption alone over the ordinary stationary engine will pay for the attachment in a short time. Just think of having a portable power plant at your control that you can take to any job with the attachment on, if you wish, and furnish heaps of power to grind as high as sixty bushels of oats per hour; run your ensilage cutter to its fullest capacity; run a wood saw with two notches of gas; run hay presses, pumps. In Western Canada farmers are running 28-inch separators, with blowers attached, threshing as high as 600 bushels of wheat in ten hours, or 1,000 bushels of oats in ten hours.

The attachment has an auxiliary fan which keeps the engine cool under all conditions. A special clutch pulley makes it possible to start the engine and then pull in the load. The attachment is fully guaranteed; over 1,000 in use and giving entire satisfaction. The attachment pulley is 10 inches in diameter by 4 1/2-inch face. The engine runs at same speed as running on the road at twenty miles per hour, which is about 1000 r.p.m. Forty feet of belt should be used.

22FJ1.—McGill Autopower Attachment. Shipping weight about 120 lbs. Price **60.00**

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will be held under the auspices of Souris and Glenwood Agricultural Society and the Beresford Grain Growers.

FALL RYE AND SOW THISTLE

At this time when the question of the eradication of perennial sow thistle is given so much thought and time, my experience in treating infested lands by sowing fall rye may not be amiss. I had, in 1915, one field among several, completely covered by the pest. I plowed and harrowed the field once, and sowed to rye after I had harvested a very light crop of oats from it. The date of sowing was about September 12, and the field contained five and a half acres. On July 21 of the following year I cut the rye, following the binder with the plow and harrow afterwards stooking the rye on the land thus treated. I cultivated once before threshing the rye, and again after it was off the field. After one stroke of the harrow on September 3, I again sowed the field to rye, and a person will have to hunt hard to find even one plant of sow thistle. I threshed enough rye off the five and a half acres to again sow 33, sowing nearly two bushels per acre. It is my intention to treat this rye ground in the same manner next year, only reserving the land thus treated by cultivation for wheat the following year. If my idea works out, I will have harvested two paying crops while cleaning up dirty land, an eye-sore to myself and neighbors.—B.T.B., Man.

Putting in the Seed

Continued from Page

case of the summerfallow, to destroy germinating weed seeds.

Another reason why so many crops fail to germinate freely in spring plowing is that when the plowing is pulled down by the harrows the dry soil and moist soil are mixed up together and any moisture is soon evaporated before the seed can take any advantage of what moisture there is.

It is the duty of every grain grower to see that the seed is sound and that it goes into the soil in proper condition. To get the best results the seed bed must be properly fitted to receive the seed and the seed must be as sound as possible. If the seed bed is dry the seed cannot germinate. With regard to the depth to plow in the spring, if we plow three inches we cannot have a seed and root bed if we take two inches for the seed bed we have only one inch for the root bed. Harrowing shallow plowing is responsible for lack of moisture at the time of seeding.

I can advocate plowing in the spring not less than five to six inches with the packer attached to the plow to conserve moisture, the surface packer following the plow, then the plank drag if possible, then the seeder, then the packer following the seeder, the harrowing to be done late as suggested. Bear in mind the small packer attachment to the plow is not to finally pack the soil but to pack down the soft plowing as soon as it is turned by the plow and to conserve the moisture in the top two or three inches for the seed. The larger surface packer does the work of packing the furrow slice

By this method there has been no stirring of the soil before the seed is sown.

After the seed is in the ground and packed harrow all you like—you won't disturb the seed. Grain crops sown in land so prepared germinate quickly, become well rooted and yield high. It is the best method I know of to sow on spring plowing. In the spring after the snow goes we get no moisture in the shape of rain excepting something about the middle of May and then the precipitation is usually light.

In conclusion I would point out that it is important to have good seed, a properly fitted moist seed bed, with the seed sown not too deep. Pack immediately after the seeder. Harrow as soon as the points of the grain shows above ground, there is not a better time. Make every acre as productive as possible.

MR. WOODBRIDGE'S U.F.A. WORK

P. P. Woodbridge, who recently resigned the position of secretary of the United Farmers of Alberta, was for nearly seven years connected with the farmers' movement in that province. About two years ago he suffered a breakdown, and the heavy strain of his official duties was again beginning to tell of his physical powers, with the result that he decided on a change of employment in an endeavor to regain his health. He was formerly a member of the Okotoks local, joining as a charter member in April, 1910. His good work in connection with that local resulted in his appointment to the Central office staff early in 1911 as assistant-secretary. In January, 1913, he was appointed general secretary, a position which he held up to a few weeks ago. Mr. Woodbridge has given particular attention to the development of co-operative work through the formation of trading societies. He was active in the establishment of the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, being one of the provisional directors. He was also responsible for the taking up of hail insurance and the establishment of the legal department of the U.F.A. Last fall he circularized the locals in connection with the establishment of a permanent sinking fund to life membership, and with the increase in membership fees. During his connection with the U.F.A. he has seen it develop from a membership of 5,000 to 17,000, and from 200 locals to over 600 that now exist. Mr. Woodbridge was responsible for the first special women's convention in 1914, which resulted in the formation in the following year of the United Farm Women of Alberta, now the most powerful organization of women in the province. He was also active in organizing the first conference of farmers and manufacturers, which was held in Winnipeg. Mr. Woodbridge was a prominent member of the Calgary Rotary Club, and was one of the first members of that organization representing agriculture.

Like many other men who have become prominent in the farmers' movement in the west, Mr. Woodbridge is an Englishman. Upon coming to Canada he at first engaged in farm work near Peterboro, Ontario, later moving to the Okotoks district. After enjoying a well-earned period of rest at his home in Calgary, it is Mr. Woodbridge's intention to engage in farming in British Columbia.

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1918 MODEL TRIED AND TESTED

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The Grain Growers Guide has secured what it believes to be the finest lot of heavy yielding strains of different varieties of potatoes in existence. It will not take a great amount of potatoes to provide for your entire requirements for seed. Why not grow your potatoes on one half the land and with one half the labor by procuring allotments of the "quality seed" being distributed by The Guide? They will cost you nothing.

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Send us only five yearly subscriptions to The Grain Growers' Guide—new or renewal—at \$1.50 each, and we will give you 1½ bushels of our heavy yielding registered Irish Cobbler Potatoes.

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Send in the subscriptions today, and let us provide you with seed potatoes that will fill your bins to capacity and leave some over to sell to your neighbors who still persist in using ordinary seed.

Secure at least one 90-pound lot and test them out in your own garden.

The Grain Growers' Guide Winnipeg, Manitoba



The Packer following the Seeder to pack the moist earth around the seed. It is not necessary to harrow afterwards until the grain is coming up. This prevents soil drifting.




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AUSTRALIA'S RURAL PROBLEM

The following letter has been received by Secretary Mackenzie of the Canadian Council of Agriculture from T. I. Campbell, general secretary of the Farmers' and Settlers' Association of Australia. It indicates the difficulties under which the farmers of that country are laboring. The shipping situation has rendered their position particularly difficult. While the cost of production has mounted steadily upward the farmers are unable to realize good prices for their output and envy the position of the Canadian and American farmers. The cost of production is estimated at 95 cents a bushel, while the advance that they have been able to secure is only 75 cents a bushel. Mr. Campbell writes:—

As you may have noted, we have now a National Government in power, and the Labor party are in direct opposition. This is the party that voted down conscription. From our point of view our National governments are not rising to the occasion, and it is extremely doubtful whether they are making good to that extent, that they will be able to hold the unattached vote which is such a material factor as between party organizations. Our National government has not made the best use of its opportunities, and they have not secured the whole hearted support of Australian producers, so that we are extremely nervous as to what the position might be in the event of a general election being forced upon the country under any circumstances.

The remarks you make in connection with your difficulties and past policies of your governments, indicate very similar conditions to what exist here. The difficulty is to keep our rural population decentralized. Our few cities here are abnormal, and the tendency is for increased city growth and diminishing population in our rural centres, and it would appear that with the repatriation of our soldiers, that the position will be even more accentuated, as there is a great indisposition for our country soldiers to return to the districts from which they came, but they indicate a great desire to remain in the large centres of population, so that with the close of the war, we can expect some serious problems to solve in this connection. We are talking largely of repatriation schemes, but it is being made more a politicians' question than a business-like proposition.

We are still in great trouble with our surplus wheat, and we greatly envy the position as we understand it in the United States and Canada, in that you can sell your wheat and obtain payment when you deliver it at rail. Here, we have some 150,000,000 bushels in hand and the amount our people have received by way of advance is only 75 cents per bushel delivered at rail. We estimate the cost of production at about 95 cents per bushel, so you will understand that our position is a most unsatisfactory one, pending ships being provided for transport.—T. I. Campbell, general secretary.

U. S. AGRICULTURAL STUDENTS

As to further means to protect agriculture, a new regulation has been promulgated in the United States authorizing agricultural students in their senior year in land-grant colleges to enlist in the Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Quartermaster's Department, provided their class standing is such as to place them in the upper third of their class. By this means it will be possible to defer the draft call of such young men in order to enable them to perfect themselves as agriculturists and thereafter to protect them in such services as it may seem that they should perform in the best interests of the nation.

The whole industrial and agricultural situation is being subjected to a very comprehensive study in order to discover any means that may be taken to protect and augment the labor supply appurtenant to industry and agriculture without precluding the prompt and orderly progress of military plans. It is confidently believed that great progress can be made along this line and that more effective measures than any yet devised can be put into operation to attain the desired end.

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For general wear around the farm there's no boot that can compare with them—made in the general shape of a moccasin they afford ease of movement that is delightful. Being built on right and left lasts, with counters and soles, they fit the foot, hold their shape, and give the greatest measure of neatness and support.

All leather used is from selected hides tanned by

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which makes it soft and very durable and prevents it from shrivelling, hardening, or cracking. The sole and heel are nailed on by a method which prevents ripping, or parting with the uppers. Palmer-McLellan Farm Boots will outwear any other farm boot on the market and give you comfort every day.

Mens 6-inch high, \$4.75; 9-inch high, \$5.25.
Boys' 6-inch high, \$3.75; 9-inch high, \$4.00.
Men's fitted with Tap Hole 70 cents extra;
boys 60 cents extra.

Waterproof paste, per tin 25 cents.

State your size and the height of shoe desired. Order a pair for your boy too. He'll like them and they will be an economy.

Palmer-McLellan Shoe Co., Limited,
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Vast Issues Depend Upon the Welfare of Our Boys

TRY to picture yourself in the muddy cold trenches after exciting days and long nights of mortal danger and intense nervous strain. Rushing "whiz-bangs" and screaming "coal boxes" are no respecters of persons. You are hit! But despite shock and pain you still can face the long weary trudge back to dressing station. Weary, overwrought and depressed you are prey to wild imaginings of that other coming ordeal with the surgeon. There are other "walking wounded," too! You must wait, wait, wait. And then—

Up comes a cheery Y.M.C.A. man, the ever present big brother to the soldier, with words of manly encouragement. Close beside the dressing station the good, generous folks at home have enabled him to set up a canteen. He hands you biscuits, and chocolate or coffee.

"In thousands of cases," writes an officer, "it was that first hot cup of coffee that dragged the man back to life and sanity!"

The tremendous helpfulness of the Y.M.C.A. as an aid to the "morale," or fighting spirit, of the soldiers is everywhere praised. No wonder the Germans make every effort to smash the Y.M.C.A. huts out of existence.



Cheer Up, and Thank God for the Y.M.C.A.!

Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Fund

\$2,250,000, May 7, 8, 9

Canada Wide Appeal

The Y.M.C.A. is everywhere. You first met the helpful manly Y.M.C.A. worker in camp, then on train and boat, at camp in England and in France, close to the firing line. Often he risks his life to reach you in the trenches. He has won the warmest praise from military authorities; statesmen—the King!

Have you a precious boy at the front? You cannot be "over there" to guide him away from fierce temptations of camp and city. You cannot comfort him in his supreme hour of trial. Your parcels to him are necessarily few. But the Y.M.C.A., thank God, is "over there," going where you cannot go—doing the very things you long to do—doing it for you and for him.

Will you help? This vast organization of helpfulness needs at least \$2,250,000 from Canada for 1918. For your boy's sake be GENEROUS!!

Brief Survey of Y.M.C.A. Service to Soldiers

Branches in 20 Forestry Camps established last year.

121 Military Secretaries in France; nearly 900 assistants.

Y.M.C.A. nightly under fire in many places.

300,000 letters a day written in Y.M.C.A. buildings.

Troops furnished with athletic equipment (helps morale of troops).

Entertainments, Bible classes, sing-songs, good night services and personal interviews conducted by Y.M.C.A. workers.

Y.M.C.A. Red Triangle Clubs in Toronto, St. John, Montreal

and other cities for returned soldiers and enlisted men.

Y.M.C.A. service extends from Vancouver to the firing line and then back to patients in hospitals until men are discharged.

Y.M.C.A. Secretaries accompany troop trains.

Between 400 and 500 millions of letters and cards written and posted in Y.M.C.A. tents, huts and dugouts since war began.

Splendid service to boys in Canadian Camp hospitals. Regular sing-songs and inspirational addresses with distributions of magazines, fruit, chocolates, gum, books and smokes.

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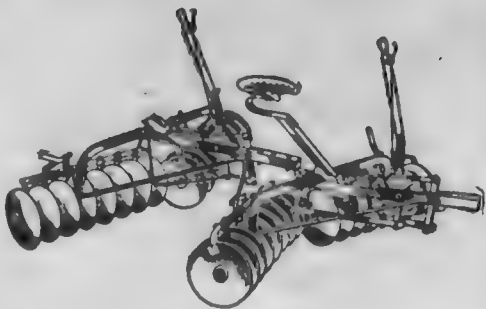
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National Chairman of Red Triangle Fund Campaign.

G. A. WARBURTON (Toronto)
National Director of Red Triangle Fund Campaign.

"Bissell" Disk Harrows

The Bissell Disk Harrows have great capacity for hard work, the disk entering the ground naturally and leaving behind it a finely pulverized soil.

This is the secret of good tillage.



The frame on the Bissell Harrow is directly over the gangs, the draught being well back where the work is being done. The horses do not have to carry the weight of the pole, levers, braces or frame. This feature is important, and herein lies one great advantage of Bissell Disk Harrows.

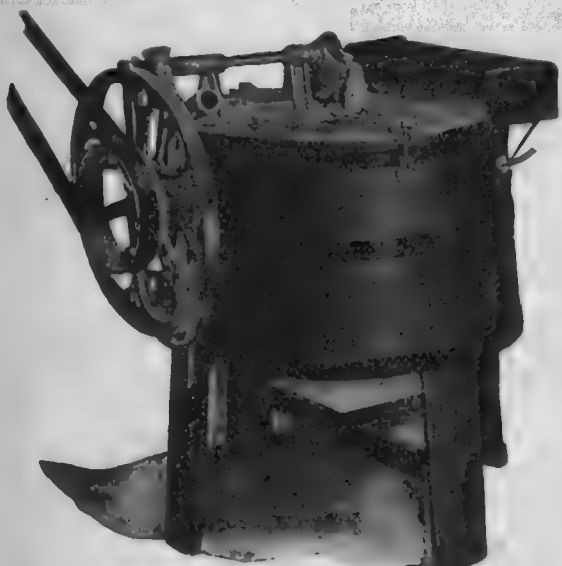
For over a quarter of a century the manufacturers of Bissell Disk Harrows have made a special study of this particular implement and spent years of time and effort in perfecting the present Bissell Disk Harrow. The result is that to-day it is acknowledged to be far in advance of any other similar implement for cultivation.

THE ESSENTIAL FEATURES

The Bissell Disk Harrows combine the important features of great capacity for hard work, thoroughness of cultivation, lightness of draught, ease on the horses, and strong, substantial, durable construction. Built also in sizes suitable for use with Tractors.

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Here's a power washer that will give you service, day in and day out. It's perfect in every detail — runs like a watch and never fails to give the most satisfactory results. We guarantee this machine to be free from defects of material and workmanship.

For use with gasoline or electric power, the BEAVER is equipped with flange pulley which is bolted to the fly wheel. There is no need to stop the engine when opening or closing the machine. For use as hand power the straight backward and forward movement of the lever handle produces the most power with the least exertion. The tub is made of Louisiana Red Cypress, beautifully finished and varnished. A four-winged wooden slusher turns the hot soapy water through the clothes, and by means of its open construction gives more motion to the suds and clothes, thus producing quicker and more thorough results.

Write us for full particulars regarding this washer, and also about any other Washer Lines which you will be interested in.

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Boss Wood Harrows, Steel Harrows, Root Pulpers, Straw Cutters, Grain Grinders, Turnip seed Sowers, Pole and Cordwood Saws, Wheelbarrows, Double Trow and Hook Yokes, Harrow Carts, Grass Everters, Bevel Jacks, and repairs for Moline Plows, Monitor Drills, Mandt Wagons, etc.

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Farm Machinery

ADVANCING MACHINERY COSTS

The following statement as to the effect of war conditions upon the cost of producing and distributing farm equipment and upon the purchasing power of farm products, and as to the status of the farm implement industry with special reference to present problems of farming and food production, has been prepared by the Farm Implements Committee of the Implement Industry and issued by the Agricultural Publishers Association of United States. It applies to United States where machinery is cheaper generally than in Canada, but where prices have been fully equal to and often within the last four years, higher than in Canada. This is concisely a manufacturer's statement of the balance of increased costs in the farm implement industry.

The implement industry, comprising factories large and small, manufacturing agricultural implements, for plowing, planting, fertilizing, tilling, harvesting and threshing, including farm tractors, farm wagons and vehicles, cream separators, small engines for farm use and other farm operating equipment. This industry is made up of several hundred different companies, ranging in size from a few thousand dollars to upwards of fifty million dollars capital.

Very few of these companies own their own raw materials. As a matter of fact, not over one rolls its own steel bars; not over five make their own malleable and not over fifty, their own grey iron castings, and not over five own their own timber land. As a consequence the great majority of manufacturers of farm implements are wholly dependent on suppliers in the open market for their materials, and

with the nature of the product of the factory and with the general prosperity and activity of the country.

The Risk of the Industry

The manufacturer of farm implements must have his machines in the farmers' hands in time for the farmers' seasonal requirements. A delay of ten days or two weeks may cause the crops to be planted or harvested too late, and either cause the grain to be ruined by early frost or loss to be sustained by becoming over ripe. This necessitates the manufacturers estimating the demand before the knowledge of conditions has developed. He must purchase his materials many months in advance without knowing what the actual requirements will be. If the demand is poor, the machines must be carried over to another year. Interest charges must be met on the amount invested in the unsold machines and warehouse space must be provided in which to store them. Owing to the present high prices of raw materials and labor, and the uncertainty of existing conditions, the existence of surplus stocks may result in very serious loss.

Advance in the Cost of Raw Materials

Raw materials essential to the manufacture of agricultural implements, together with fuel, labor and miscellaneous supplies have greatly advanced in price because of the abnormal demand created since the outbreak of the war in Europe in 1914. The following table shows the prices of the principal iron, steel and timber products entering into the manufacture of agricultural implements, together with the price of fuel in 1914 and in 1918 and the percentage increase in prices in the latter year as compared with the former:—

Article	Prices		Increase 1918 over 1914 %
	1914	1918	
Bar Steel, cwt., Pittsburgh	\$ 1.15	\$ 2.90	152
Bar Iron, cwt., Chicago	1.07	3.50	227
Malleables, cwt., Chicago	8.25	8.00	146
Pig Iron No. 2 Southern, ton, Birmingham	10.25	33.00	222
Plow Steel—Soft Centre, cwt., Pittsburgh	4.50	12.00	166
Tool Steel—High Speed, lb., Pittsburgh	.50	2.25	350
Cold Rolled Shafting, ton, Pittsburgh	34.00	83.00	144
Sheet Steel Blue Annealed, cwt., Pittsburgh	1.40	4.25	203
Lumber—Yellow Pine, 3"	30.00	60.00	100
Lumber—Oak 3"	52.00	110.00	111
Foundry Coke, ton, ovens	2.32	7.00	201
Steam Coal Screenings, mine (ton)	.60	2.15	258
Fuel Oil—gallon	.035	.07	100
Cotton Duck, yard	.32	1.39	334

are therefore subject to the fluctuations of the market in the cost of their raw products.

This industry, developed by American inventive genius during the past century, has made possible the extraordinary increase in the products of the soil and has materially aided in the development of the general prosperity of the country. During all these years the manufacturers have largely financed the farmer in the purchase of his farm implements. This, together with the seasonal use of the product manufactured, has required a larger ratio of capital to sales than in almost any other branch of industry. In addition, the investment in factory buildings, warehouses and equipment has been disproportionately large as compared with sales because of the bulky and heavy nature of the product as well as the many kinds and sizes of machines needed to meet the demands of various localities, variety of crops, and different soil conditions. In addition to the large plant and accounts and bills receivable investment, there is a large investment in country warehouses at various locations. These local warehouses have been established to facilitate the prompt supplying of machines and repair parts to farmers.

The effect of all this is that the ratio of capital to sales for many years has been approximately two to one. In other words, two million dollars of capital in the form of capital stock, surplus and borrowed money is required to conduct an annual business of one million dollars. As a consequence, 20 per cent. profit on sales, as a general rule, will not yield over 10 to 12½ per cent. profit on capital invested. This ratio varies, as may be expected, somewhat

It will be noted that the prices of iron and steel materials ranged from 144 to over 200 per cent. higher in 1918 than in 1914 and lumber from 100 to 111 per cent. Steam coal screenings cost 250 per cent. more last year than in 1914. The price of cotton duck is 334 per cent. more in 1918 than it was before the beginning of the war. During the war period labor costs have also advanced, ranging from 40 to 60 per cent.

Price of Implements in 1914 and 1918

With the constant increase in the cost of raw materials and labor it has been necessary to increase the prices of finished products. In the table below the percentage of increases in prices in 1918 as against 1914 are shown for the most widely used implements.

Exact prices in this comparison are not given as they differ with various manufacturers and with freight rates to points of manufacture or delivery, also whether compiled on prices to dealers or to farmers, but the percentages of increase in either case, while not uniform with all manufacturers, is substantially correct. These percentages are as follows:—

	Percent. Increase 1918 over 1914
14" Walking Plow	80 to 87½
16" Suky Plow	85 to 92½
14" Gang Plow—2 Bottom	85 to 93
14" Engine Plow—3 Bottom	80 to 84
Riding Cultivators	90 to 98
5' Mowers	70 to 76
7' Binders	65 to 71
70 Bushel Spreader	60 to 68
Farm Tractor	45 to 60

The variation in percentages is governed by the kinds of materials used and by the variation in percentages in advances on materials as shown in

the preceding table. It will be noted, however, that the advances in prices of farm implements has been relatively less during the war period than the increase in the prices of raw materials entering into the manufacture of agricultural implements.

Advance in Price of Farm Products

A contrast in this connection is afforded by a comparison of the increase in price received by the farmer for his leading crops during the period under consideration. The table which is submitted below, which has been compiled from the reports of the Department of Agriculture, shows the farm prices of the principal farm products December 1, 1914, and December 1, 1917:—

	1914	1917	% Increase
	(cts.)	(cts.)	1917 over 1914
Wheat	98.6	200.9	103
Corn	64.4	128.3	99
Barley	54.3	113.7	109
Rye	86.5	166.3	92
Cotton (lb.)	6.8	27.7	307
Potatoes (bu.)	48.9	122.9	151

The following table sets forth a comparison of the approximate purchasing power of important farm products on December 1, 1914 and December 1, 1917, by showing the difference in quantity of farm produce needed to purchase various implements:—

	Wheat	
	1914	1918
Price	98.6	200.9
	bu.	bu.
14-in. Walking Plow	13.8	12.8
14-in. Gang Plow	67.	63.
14-in. Engine Plow	121.	109.
6-ft. Disc Harrow	26.4	25.6
Corn Planter	43.	37.
Riding Cultivator	28.	26.8
5-ft. Mower	45.	38.8
7-ft. Binder	128.	108.
70-bu. Manure Spreader	121.	100.
Farm Tractor	867.	684.

The significant fact disclosed by this comparison it will be at once noted, is that smaller quantities of farm products are required at present prices to purchase agricultural implements than were required to buy the same implements before the war.

A 15-30 ON 800 ACRES

Editor, Guide: We have run a 15-30 gasoline tractor over four years, do all plowing, threshing, grinding and small heavy jobs such as moving granaries, sawing wood, and so on. We have done no such work as drilling, binding, discing, harrowing, packing and so forth. Our fields are quarter sections. We think the rounds are not long enough to be practical and economical. When the ground becomes solid enough in spring and the bull wheels get a firm grip of the ground and keep clear of mud, the tractor is kept busy with plowing until threshing time and again till freeze-up, so much so that we have never attempted to rig up to drill, binder and so on.

In deciding to invest in a tractor outfit we figured on a size that would do our plowing, threshing, grinding and small heavy jobs and that would be an all-round economic, efficient and satisfactory affair. We needed an outfit that would do the work of an annual crop of about four hundred acres. There would be about two hundred acres of fallow and two hundred of fall, deep, plowing and as much skim plowing as could be undertaken. There was the grinding to do for an average of a hundred head of stock as well as some winter jobs. Custom work was left out of the consideration.

After four years' experience, it is doubtful if a better choice could have been made for a diversified farm of 800 acres. The tractor is a 15-30, opposed pair of cylinders, a six stubble, 14-inch bottom plow, and a 32-inch cylinder separator. The farm was a semi-scrub, and since it has been cleared and made plowable both ways, one man handles both tractor and gang; he also takes care of the tractor and separator.

Do Not Overload the Tractor

Comparing troubles with those of steam power, of which we have had a good deal of practical experience, we find little difference. All machinery wears, breaks and meets with annoying, vexing delays, in spite of the best of care and caution. The gasoline tractor with its complementary machines seems to be subject proper-



U.G.G. High Lift Gang

The Smoothest Running, Easiest Handled and Lightest Draft of any Gang sold in Western Canada

There are many features on the U.G.G. Gang which make it the one best plow for the work it has to do on Western soil.

It has a *single bale*, which places the weight of the plow on the wheels—not on the bottoms. This gives it lighter draft than any other plow.

It has a *flexible connection* at the rear of the beam, by which you can tell within the first 50 feet of plowing the exact position of your share, whether the point is too high, or too low, etc. This flexibility also allows the plow to take the jar of hitting a stone without damage to plow or injury to driver.

Perhaps the biggest feature of this U.G.G. Plow is the special style *foot lift*. The levers for this purpose are placed so that one lever helps the other in making a very easy lift. Even a person with short legs can lock the plows up high.

In U.G.G. Shares, Moldboards and Landsides the best soft-centre steel is used—without question the best construction for Western plows. There is a strong guarantee goes with every U.G.G. plow as to its scouring qualities, light draft and long service.

	WINNIPEG	REGINA	SASKATOON	CALGARY
A-17.—12-inch U.G.G. Gang, with No. 14 4-horse tandem all-steel hitch, heavy beam, 1½ colter shank, No. 11 bottom, 5-16 share, pole and yoke. Weight 820 lbs.	118.00	121.40	122.10	123.85
A-18.—14-inch U.G.G. Gang, same equipment as A-17. Weight 833 lbs.	119.50	123.00	123.65	125.50

—AND WE CAN SHIP YOURS AT ONCE

Other Plows

Pages 6 to 17 in 1918 U.G.G. Catalog give you full descriptions of the entire U.G.G. Plow Lines. Our stock covers Stubble and Breaker Plows, Sulkies, Gangs and Engine Gangs. We have a good stock in our warehouses, and can make immediate shipments.

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Regina

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Writes W. A. TAYLOR, of
Strassburg, Sask.

"I have cut two crops with an 8-ft. Frost & Wood Binder, and can confidently state that it has been the best out of many binders that I have used during many years of farming in the West."

Dependable and Efficient

Frost & Wood Binders combine features that save grain, make the work easier for you and for your horses, and enable you to get the work done in less time.

You don't have to worry and lose time making adjustments to Frost & Wood Binders as each part is thoroughly tested and inspected before it leaves the factory, and all adjustments made by expert mechanics. We know that when a Frost & Wood Binder goes into your field it will work properly and continue to work properly after long service.

EXCLUSIVE FEATURES — BETTER SERVICE

THE REEL

The wide range of reel positions makes it possible to lay all kinds of grain—long, short, or tangled—evenly on the platform so as to make a good square well-tied sheaf.

THE KNOTTER

Frost & Wood Binders have a simple but sure knotter that requires no adjustments and always gives satisfaction. No complicated parts to cause trouble, all parts are open to view and easily get-at-able.

THE ELEVATOR

The force feed elevator handles all quantities and con-



ditions of grain with equal ease. It instantly and automatically adapts itself to any change in the amount of grain to be elevated. It is simple and durable, it handles light or heavy grain equally well. The force feed increases the capacity of the binder ensuring a steady feed of grain to the packers.

LIGHT DRAFT

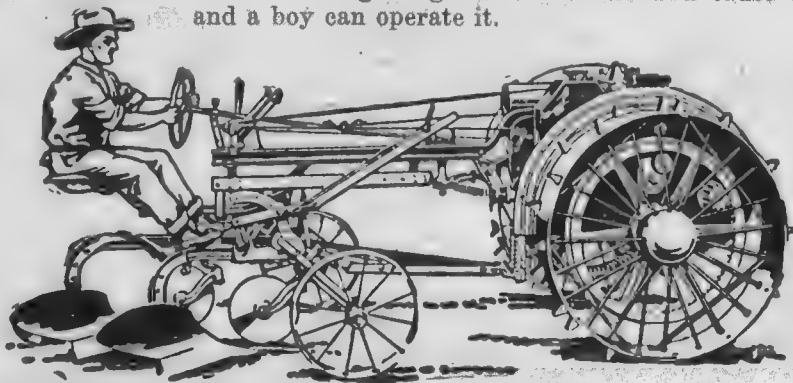
The secret for light draft for which Frost & Wood Binders are noted is found in the large number and generous size of roller bearings used at points where weight and wear comes, and the scientific construction that result from over 70 years' study of harvest field conditions.

COCKSHUT PLOW COMPANY, Limited
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON

ADVERTISE IN THE GUIDE FOR BEST RESULTS

You Can Work This Tractor Day and Night

There's no quitting time for the **MOLINE-UNIVERSAL TRACTOR**. It will continue working hour after hour, and day and night because it is scientifically constructed to handle the heavy work of Western Canadian farms. Nothing to get out of order and cause trouble, or delay, and a boy can operate it.



A Real ONE-MAN TRACTOR. Built by The Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ill.
THE MOLINE UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

Exclusive Features

The **MOLINE-UNIVERSAL TRACTOR** is equipped with electric self-starter, electric head light, and electric operating lights. It is the ideal power plant for Plowing, Harrowing, Seeding, Cultivating, Hauling, Harvesting, and for all field and belt work; it has reserve power to operate a 26-inch Separator.

Generous use of Hyatt Roller Bearings make light draft. All gears are steel cut, dust-proof housing keeps out the dirt.

Price of Tractor includes **GANG PLOW** and **Rear Carrying Truck**

The Moline Plow Company Guarantees

We can plow as many or more acres per day, use the Tractor more days per year, do as much or more work on the belt than any three-plow tractor, regardless of who builds it or what price they may get for it. There is not one single place on the motor that requires OIL CAN lubrication. We have a sufficient belt speed to operate any of the belt-driven machines, with enough power to handle a 22-24-26-inch Separator. The electrical governor is controlled by a dial in front of the operator. On this dial are the different speeds. It is only necessary to set the indicator at the speed desired and the electrical governor does the rest.

IT REQUIRES NO ATTENTION WHATSOEVER

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LARGE STOCKS AND REPAIRS CARRIED AT PRINCIPAL POINTS. DEALERS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY

tionately to its place among machinery to the usual amount of mishaps. The greater part of dissatisfaction arises from the idea that a gas-tractor is a perfect machine and that nothing should go wrong about it. We find it has its weaknesses and probable share of accidents, breaks, wear and tear. It is somewhat like a good team. It can be taken right care of, kept well bolted, oiled, fed, everything just right, and it will do maximum work. Abused, overloaded, fatigued, it will fail. Oh, yes, there is such a thing as overloading. Take plowing, for instance, if the gripping is good the tractor will "crack" right along with six 14-inch stubble bottoms ten inches deep, at two-and-a-quarter miles per hour, but if the gripping is poor, the bull wheels fill up with earth between the lugs. It would labor, actually fatigue, under the load of six. Reduce the number of bottoms until the engine works at ease. It will be economical, whatever the work the engine is set to do. Besides being well fed, oiled, and repaired, the tractor needs to be treated with sound common sense.

Has it paid? It is not owing us anything, even if it had to be junked today. Since getting it, we have saved from \$500 to \$1,000 every year in getting our threshing done in threshing season and in first class shape at the right time. Up to the time we secured the outfit we were invariably "fooled" by the threshers every fall. The summerfallows get properly plowed and more fall plowing is made ready. The plowing is much better done than with horses. When conditions are right, a seven-foot cut, a half mile stretch at two-and-a-quarter miles per hour, figures a point or two in ten hours. We wouldn't pretend to farm again without a tractor. To lose the minimum of time, it is necessary to keep a good supply of fuel and lubricating oil, hard oil, babbitt metal, portable forge, a babbitt spoon, a good supply of bolts, extra spark-plugs, and an extra set of batteries. Our engine, under normal conditions, takes an average of two-and-a-quarter gallons of gasoline per hour. We think gasoline fuel the most economical, all things considered.—J. E. Frith.

CHANGE REPAIR WEEK DATE

I have noticed your paper and other papers in Western Canada advocating that the week from March 11 to 16 be Farm Repair Week throughout Canada. We have been in the machinery business for years and think this is a step in the right direction, and it will no doubt do a whole lot towards helping speed up production, but in our opinion the date above mentioned is wrong and would be much better changed from December 11 to 16. Allow me to explain why. If the farmers as soon as they are through threshing in the Fall would send their engine parts in to be repaired instead of leaving them until spring it would give the machine shops a chance to keep a full staff of men on all winter and get the work out without any difficulty or delay to the farmer. As it is now by March 11 we are flooded with work and skilled mechanics are very hard to get so that some of the farmers are going to be disappointed in not getting their repair work done in time.

In the past few weeks we have received several letters from farmers who, when they finished threshing last Fall, left their engines unrepaired and went to California and other places to spend the Winter and they state in their letters that as soon as they return they will send in parts of their engines to be repaired. Others write us that they will send in their parts as soon as it gets warm enough to take the engine apart. While the machine shops are doing all in their power to get work out some of these men are going to be disappointed when they find they cannot get them back in time for spring work, whereas, had they attended to this repair work in December instead of leaving it until March it would be much more satisfactory for all concerned, and would no doubt overcome the possibility of delays in the spring and help increase production which is a very important question at the present time; therefore, the only way to overcome this problem is to change the date for repairing farm machinery from March 11 to December 11.—F. L. Irving, Riverside Iron Works, Calgary.

Livestock

EDMONTON SHOW AND SALE

The first week of April was the occasion for the annual recurrence of the Edmonton Spring Horse Show, Bull Sale, etc. Some new features were added this year that assisted materially in filling up the days and evenings of the show. The most outstanding of these was the Boys' and Girls' Calf Feeding Competition in which there was 69 entries and 61 calves actually on hand.

This competition created a greater amount of human interest than any other feature by far. Calves of all colors, breeds, sizes, degrees of finish and widely varying ages were on tap. There was a very noticeable lack of training of the calves in a great many cases and this added greatly to the merriment of the onlookers for often did calves race about the ring with a small boy or girl doing their best to hold on and usually succeeding too.

Fifteen regular prizes were offered. They were very handsome prizes indeed and the winners of these were as follows:

Name of Winner	Breed of Calf	Value of Prize
1. W. A. Day, Red Deer	Aberdeen-Angus	\$110
2. William Teward, Lacombe	Aberdeen-Angus	90
3. Derwood Moyer, Stony Plain	Aberdeen-Angus	80
4. Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland	Hereford	75
5. Manson Barr, Vermilion	Shorthorn	70
6. Leslie Ball, Loughheed	Shorthorn	65
7. Minnie McDonald, Clover Bar	Shorthorn	60
8. Stanley A. Boggs, Daysland	Hereford	55
9. Alexander McDonald, Clover Bar	Shorthorn	50
10. Florence Elva Boggs, Daysland	Hereford	45
11. Constance Ball, Loughheed	Shorthorn	40
12. Lyle Robinson, Vermilion	Shorthorn	35
13. Margaret Cameron, Elnora	Shorthorn	30
14. Austin Currie, Castor	Shorthorn	25
15. Ivy Pastell, Nanton	Shorthorn	20

Valuable special prizes were offered by the various Dominion breed associations and the local Alberta breed associations to prize winning calves sired by Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford or Shorthorn bulls. The Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10 and the Alberta Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association prizes of similar value went to the first three prize winners in the above list. Prizes of similar value went to these same three competitors from the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Chicago.

This means that W. A. Day, the boy with the winning calf receives \$185, William Teward \$135 and Derwood Moyer \$135, since the latter also won another prize worth \$25 for the heaviest calf on the ground.

Special prizes of \$20, \$15, \$10 and \$5.00 for the first four calves sired by a registered Shorthorn Bull was offered by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. These prizes went to Manson Barr, Vermilion; Leslie Ball, Loughheed; Minnie McDonald, Clover Bar and Alexander McDonald, Clover Bar. Prizes of similar size from the Alberta Shorthorn Breeders' Association went to similar winners. The Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association gave \$25 each to the best Alberta bred steer and heifer which went to S. A. Boggs and Clarence A. Boggs, Daysland.

The gold watch valued at \$25 given by E. Cora Hind, to the girl standing highest in the competition went to Minnie McDonald, Clover Bar. The youngest girl, Blanch Tees, Lacombe, got a wrist watch worth \$15 from Campbell and Ottowell, Edmonton. Special prizes were also given for boys and girls travelling the longest distance to exhibit. These went to Josiah S. Reeves, Craigville, and Ivy Pestell, Nanton. Derwood Moyer, Stony Plain and Constance Ball, Loughheed, had the two heaviest calves. In addition to this every boy and girl exhibitor who did not win a regular prize was given a ribbon and \$5.00.

There was quite a lack of appreciation on the part of the boys and girls showing, and their parents, of the proper requirements of a finished calf for it could not be said any one calf in the class carried the fleshing it should have had. Nevertheless the keen competition, a longer time in fitting and restriction of entries to beef breeds

show next year. There was a number of Holstein and one Jersey entry. If dairy calves are to be considered it should be in a separate class entirely. The idea of having dairy-bred calves is alright. There is no reason why boys and girls who are more interested in dairy cattle than beef should not receive equal encouragement with those interested in beef cattle. Particularly is this so when one considers the possibilities of dairying in Alberta. The classes should be divided. It is not the object to finish dairy calves while the making of prime baby beef is the object to be aimed at in the beef class and which has already been so successfully worked out at some shows.

There was approximately \$1,400 offered in prizes for this competition and presumably most of it was awarded. It is questionable if this is not too large a sum. The amounts awarded for the first 15 prizes could be reduced somewhat with perhaps equally good results. Money spent on breed specials seems rather near to needless duplication.

should make a vast difference in this. Such specials as those for the heaviest calf are scarcely well spent for the object is finish and early maturity in this class and not size. However, another year will get the competition down to a more uniform working basis. Prizes by the Edmonton City Dairy for the best dairy bred calf went to R. B. Owens, Flossie McIntyre, Luella Bacon and Muriel Sheppard, all of Edmonton.

The Bull Sale

In this sale 141 bulls brought a total of \$32,985. There were 116 Shorthorns worth \$27,500 an average of \$237. Fourteen Herefords averaged \$212.15, and 11 Angus averaged \$228.65. The bulls here were generally somewhat better fitted than at almost any of the bull sales this year. As a rule they sold well, those with good individuality and breeding bringing good prices. Indeed toward the end of the sale a considerable number brought more than they were worth. The top bull of the sale was Iron Lad, bred by Roberts Bros., Vegreville. He is by Iron Duke, a well-known Shorthorn sire and from Crimson Jessie. L. E. Marr, of Millet, paid \$1,000 for him. The champion bull of the show, Sir Irwin, by Roan Chief, brought \$500 from the Onoway Livestock Association, Onoway. He was owned by Thos. R. Henderson, Tofield. Wm. Robinson, Vermilion, sold 10 good bulls for good prices. One went to Stuart Hall, Tofield, for \$500 and another to J. W. Rogers, Edmonton, for \$415. J. C. Yule, Carstairs, had six young bulls in the sale that netted him fair prices. J. H. Thomas, Youngstown, paid him \$520 for Oakland Opportunity. There were no high prices among either Herefords or Aberdeen-Angus though J. J. Bell, Islay, sold the top bull of the latter breed for \$435 to J. McCallum, Mundare.

The Horse Championships

The evening performances at the Horse Show were quite well patronized. There were some fair draft horse classes, but numbers were not strong. The Clydesdale championship went to W. Grant, Regina, on Bonnie Flish, with reserve to L. Rye, Edmonton, on Esparanto Heir, which was also the best Canadian Bred Clyde horse. A. H. Forbes, Regina, had the best Clydesdale mare on Diana's Choice, and N. A. Weir, Oxbow, won reserve. In the aged mare class Diana's Choice, competed

FARMERS! BREED PERCHERONS

The Chairman of the British Board of Agriculture said recently: "What the nation needs is a cart horse that can trot." In other words, besides weight and power, constitution and action are necessary. Breed for the type which can boast constitution and endurance as well as legs, movement as well as power, docility, easy feeding qualities and boldness, that are in demand for war and peace, for amusements and training, for country and city and that has the greatest propensity. The Percheron is admitted in England and Scotland the most successful war-horse. The Percheron alone of all draft breeds is sought by animal trainers for circus stunts and special training.

The Percheron is the most successful cart horse.

The Percheron is the farmer's best friend.

The Percheron is the most popular draft horse in the world today.

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W. H. WILSON, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta. Read our advertisement next issue.

BAR U PERCHERONS

The Greatest Percheron Breeding Establishment in the World

70 YOUNG STALLIONS FOR SALE

Sired by "Halfan," "Garou," "Americain," "Pinson," and "Icare."

"AMERICAIN" is one of our oldest and best breeding stallions, having sired a large number of our good breeding mares and his stallions are possessed of splendid bone, good feet and great substance and have been widely distributed over Western Canada where they are getting the right sort of draft horses for farm and city work. Nineteen big lusty colts of his get are listed for sale at the present time.

PRICES \$600 TO \$1,800 CASH

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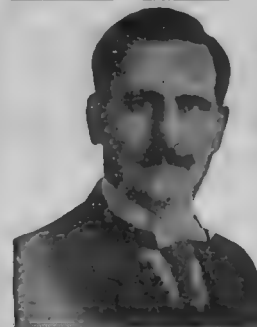
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But remember my offer is only good until May 1st, 1918, or so long as my present stock lasts, so it will be wise for you to write me at once, as it will not cost you anything to find out what my special offer is, but I guarantee it will save you actual cash money if you buy.

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FROM FACTORY TO FARMER AT FACTORY PRICES

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2 x 2 x 8 ft., \$20.40



11 Barrels, \$33.25



5 x 2 ft. \$20.40

We also manufacture Sheep Dipping Tanks, Hog Feeders, Feed Cookers, Steel Cisterns, Wagon Oil Tanks, Etc.

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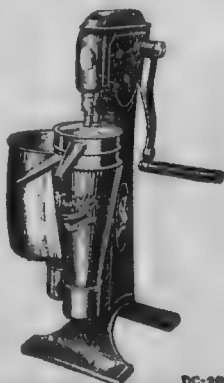
That's the Sharples Suction-feed Cream Separator.

No loss-alarm tacked onto it to remind you to turn faster.

Sharples skims clean at any speed, so it is not necessary to put on a contraption to prod you up to a fixed speed. You can judge how important this is when tests show that 95 per cent. of all separators are turned under speed much of the time, causing a waste averaging 10 pounds of butter per cow yearly. Sharples saves all this—automatically.

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EDMONTON, ALTA.

against the veteran champion, Poppy, now a mare ten years old. Judge Gardhouse finally awarded it to Diana's Choice, though there was considerable difference of opinion among ringside judges as to which was the best.

The Percheron stallion championship went to Phelix, owned by Layzell and Parr, Calgary. This horse was champion at the International at Chicago in 1917. Reserve went to Eugene, owned by the same firm. This is a very stylish good horse, except that he is a little smaller in his feet than desirable.

In Percheron mares, Robinson Bros., Ferintosh, showed the champion and reserve in Sara Belle and Kasbak. They also had second in the three-year stallion class on Promoter. Robinson Bros. have been making some valuable additions to their Percherons recently. Sara Belle is one of the finest Percheron mares seen in Western Canada. She was first prize futurity filly at the Iowa



Gainford Duke, sold by Chas. Beeching at Calgary Bull Sale for \$1,000.

State fair last fall. The Percheron classes as a whole were not very well filled.

Tom Rawlinson, Innisfail, and T. E. Law, Streamstown, showed the shires. Rawlinson had the stallion championship on Saxton Lad, with Law reserve. Rawlinson had both championship and reserve for mares.

The Mance Farming Co., Mance, had the champion Belgian stallion on Marquis and reserve went to T. Bendickson, Ryley, on Perfection.

John Barber and Sons, Mance, had champion and reserve, Suffolk Punch stallions, on Mount Hope Loyalty and Cresswell Pride. The same firm had reserve for mares while C. N. Nord, Camrose, had champion Suffolk mare.

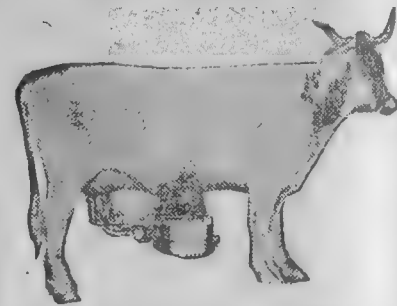
The horse sale on Friday morning was not successful. Many were withdrawn. N. A. Weir, Ohaton, Alta., sold Cumberland Seal to W. A. Armstrong both for \$2,000. This was the only important transaction of the sale.

Swine and Sheep Exhibits

One remarkable feature of the Edmonton Show was the excellence of some of the swine exhibits. We have never seen such choice Berkshires and Yorkshires exhibited in Canada before as those shown by A. R. Gillies, Clover Bar. This farm about four years ago started to raise poultry on a large scale, hogs and some cattle. Special attention has been paid more recently to perfecting these two breeds of swine and remarkable progress has been made. A Berkshire boar was bought last fall at \$1,000 in Massachusetts and is getting excellent progeny. It would be difficult, however, to choose between him and some of the home-bred stuff. The Gillies now intend specializing also on Shorthorns and if anything like the same success attends them in that they should soon have one of the best herds in Western Canada.

A. R. Gillies had both championship and reserve for Berkshire boar and sow. In Yorkshires Gillies had boar championship, while C. F. Emerson, Edmonton, had reserve and both sow championships. Wm. Gilbert, Stony Plain, was the only exhibitor of Tamworths. He also won a considerable number of Berkshire prizes. A. J. Ottowell, Clover Bar, and W. J. Hoover & Sons, Bitterie Lake, showed the Hampshires. Ottowell had boar championship, while the reserve and both for sows went to Hoover. J. W. Bailey and Sons, Wetaskawin, had the only Durocs on hand, and a fine lot they were. E. E. Swift and E. Polehampton, Clover Bar, showed the Poland Chinas. A. R. Gillies had the best bacon hog and the best pen of three finished bacon hogs. J.

The OMEGA Milking Machine



has these advantages over other machines. Transparent celluloid milking tubes instead of rubber ones which harbor germs and are difficult to clean. Pail and teat-cups are suspended from the back of the animal. The udder has no weight to carry. The pail cannot be knocked over and the teat-cups cannot fall on the stable floor and suck up straw or filth. The OMEGA milks fast and milks clean.

OMEA THE BEST BY TEST

The OMEGA is used and recommended by Mr. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., one of the largest importers and breeders of record Ayrshire cattle in Canada. He writes regarding the OMEGA as follows "It certainly has all other machines beaten in point of cleanliness with those celluloid tubes instead of rubber. The pail hanging on the cow's back never touching the floor, the position in which the teat-cups are held, insuring the most cleanly way of milking known today."

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DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of lungs, bowels, kidneys, fevers, distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

W. Bailey had the best lard hog. Geo. Cresswell showed the best car lot of fat swine, bacon type, and Wm. Gilbert the best car of fat swine, medium thick. Altogether, though the number of exhibitors was not large, the quality of the hogs shown was high.

The exhibit of sheep was of fair proportions. Southdowns, Shropshires, Oxford, Suffolks, Hampshires and Dorset Horns were all represented. W. J. Hoover, Hill Bros., Lloydminster, Wm. Gilbert, J. Oliver, New Lunnun; G. E. Ball, West Salisbury; H. S. Currie, Castor; Jacques S. Levers, Castor, and A. B. Campbell, Edmonton, were the chief exhibitors.

In the classes of fat cattle pure-bred or grade, T. Henderson, Lacombe, had the champion and University of Alberta Reserve. The University showed several fine steers in the class calved in 1915.

Handling Spring Litters

Continued from Page 9

accustomed to their new feed, and eating heartily before they are weaned.

Skim-milk and middlings make about the best feed for young pigs after weaning. Scalding the middlings is especially useful when no skim-milk is to be had, as it makes the pigs like the feed better. To scald the middlings, it is best to pour boiling water on them, cover the vessel, and allow to stand several hours, or from one time of feeding until the next. When the pigs are first weaned, it is better to feed four times a day, giving only a small quantity of feed each time, and taking care to keep the trough clean. When well started, they may be changed to three feeds a day.

It is not well to be in a hurry to commence feeding grain. Generally speaking, when pigs are about three months old a little grain may be introduced into their ration. Two parts of middlings and one part of corn meal or ground barley, mixed with skim-milk to form a slop, make an excellent ration for growing pigs. As the pigs grow older the proportion of grain to middlings may be increased. A few roots will be found most helpful in keeping young pigs healthy during the winter, and green feed of almost any kind will answer the purpose during the summer.



These have been carefully selected for soundness, size, conformation and blood lines, and we have horses that won first at Chicago International, Toronto, London and Ottawa, the best eastern shows.

WE HAVE THE HORSES COME AND SEE THEM

These horses are priced to sell. We back this price by a guarantee that will suit you.

Special Offer We have 15 or 20 Colts rising two and three years, all sound, clean-limbed, good boned chaps, but not fat enough for the show ring. These will be high-priced horses when they are fitted. We will sell

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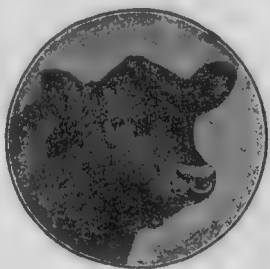
We have over 125 Stallions of the above breeds in our barns. This is the largest collection of Stallions in Canada

these for half their real value for cash or short term notes and some cash. This is a rare opportunity to get a high-class breeding horse in the raw at a price that will mean money to the buyer. Special inducements will be made to a rancher or farmer who could handle a number of these good colts.

We also have a number of well-bred Clydesdale Stallions taken in exchange that are sure foal getters, real draft horses and nearly all licensed in Saskatchewan. We are clearing these out at from \$250 to \$600. We give a guarantee with the horse.

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Also some 12-months-old Bulls for men with smaller herds. Priced at \$250 each

Young Cows with Calves at foot, or due right away. A great lot of real money-makers. \$300 to \$400 each.

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Brandon Man.

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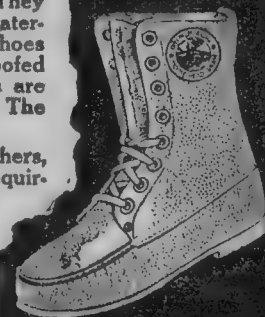


GIVE real foot comfort to tired, aching feet. They are made from oil-tanned Skowhegan waterproof leather. These summer packs or plow shoes are light, strong, durable—made with water-proofed leather sole and heel and solid leather insoles are laced, have large eyelets and bellows tongues. The ideal shoe for working on the land.

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The style shown—No. 109, is nine inches high. Ask your dealer for Palmer's famous "Moose Head Brand" footwear—many styles and sizes to choose from.

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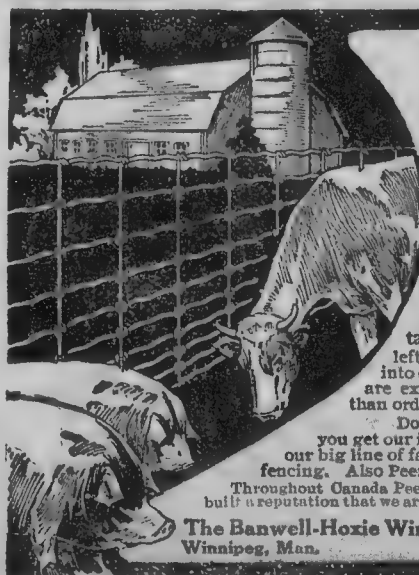


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SELECTING FEEDER CHAMPIONS

I want them well bred, and to get that kind I go where well bred ones are. About half of the seven loads I entered at the 1917 International Show were pure-breds, though a few of them were from herds that had not kept up the pedigrees. I take a trip out through Iowa and the Aberdeen-Angus districts of Illinois every fall when I start to get together the calves that are to be my entries for the following show. I buy them right from the cow's side.

I want to see the sire and dam if possible, as well as the calf, or if not the sire and dam, as many near-relatives as possible. Shape, type and finish all appeal to me in picking out the calves then. I want a calf full of quality and style. I want the head up like a bird, a bright countenance. I want a leg under each corner of the calf, with nice quality in the bone; coarse bone means coarse meat on that bone when the animal is finished.

The top and bottom lines of the grand champion steer prospect should be parallel with a deep body between these lines. The rib must be well sprung, and broken off neat and square at the tailhead. I look for a short neck, well set on shoulders with good style and cut up neat around the throatlatch, so that the finished steer cuts meat to the jawbone.

A short head, wide between the eyes, and carrying a heavy jaw, are character-

istic of a good feeder that I never overlook. Neat, small ears, well set up to give a keen, bright appearance, go with an eye like a bird. I look for an oily coat of hair on a loose hide with plenty of stretch. A low flank, with a straight hind leg below, brushed by a short tail, about completes the picture of my grade champion prospect.

Given the breeding and the mating up so that all look like peas, all that is necessary to make the Grand Champions is to get them home and feed and fit them for the big days when the judges hang the ribbons.

Prefers Aberdeen-Angus

I have, and do, feed cattle of other breeds, but only under stress of necessity. Purchasing Aberdeen-Angus feeders is not an easy task and I can recall periods when I was unable to secure the right kind.

For the past sixteen years Aberdeen-Angus have preponderated in my feeding. I have made them market toppers and have also demonstrated their superiority in the show ring by repeatedly winning the grand championship prize at the Chicago International. Other feeders, probably possessed of more skill than myself, have entered these competitions with cattle of the different breeds, but the contest has invariably ended in a victory for the blacks. It has been merely a matter of breed superiority.

I prefer Aberdeen-Angus steers for

several reasons. They give good results for the feed consumed, being even feeders. Nothing hampers the beef maker more than a load of cattle that lack this qualification. They are essentially domestic, which means that they are able to make the most of the feed they consume, an important factor in these days of high prices. When they go to market they command buyers' attention, getting preference over cattle of any other breed, which is of no small importance when supplies happen to be excessive. Getting over the scales early means a fill and money in the feeder's pocket. The average buyer will take a load of black cattle in preference to any other breed if the weight suits, and when I go to market I like to have something that sells readily.

The Aberdeen-Angus are not only capable of furnishing maximum percentage of choice cuts, but the meat of the entire carcass is superior. In the cutting process there is a minimum of waste. They are stylish cattle, and where is the cattleman who does not like style?

Although enjoying a reputation for early maturity, they can be carried along and ripened at any age. They will stand a longer feed than any other cattle without getting lumpy. This is a decided advantage where market conditions do not happen to be favorable.

Not only is the Aberdeen-Angus steer a good actor in the feed lot and at the

market, but in the cooler its carcass is equal to a similar performance. Buyers have told me they give 15 to 25 cents per cwt. more for black cattle because they always show up well on the dressing sheet and they are not apprehensive of being "called down." An Aberdeen-Angus carcass always cuts well, displays good color and makes a hit with the man who passes the beef along to the consumer.

How They Are Selected

My grandfather and my father before me were great cattle feeders and I suppose I learned more or less cattle sense while watching them pick and feed cattle for market. They never fed show steers, of course, as there were no shows in those days, you might say. Showing carloads of cattle did not become known to any great extent in this country until the International Livestock Exposition was inaugurated at Chicago. Since then cattle feeders over the corn belt have aimed at the Grand Championship prize at this show, as it carried the crown. Down in our part of Illinois the feed lot has always been a great source of farm revenue in the past, though now most of the old time feeders have gone out of business. In Sangamon County, my neighbor, L. H. Herrin, won at the International in 1903 with a load of Herefords, and another neighbor, J. D. Waters, has been shooting at the big prize with his Shorthorns for years. I chose the Aberdeen-Angus, partly because these two neighbors had the other two important beef breeds, and partly because what I had seen of the breed made me think it was the best beef maker of all. The International winnings at Chicago should convince the most skeptical. Here are the carlot results for the entire International show history of sixteen years, foot-and-mouth disease preventing shows in 1914 and 1915:

International Grand Champion Fat Carload Lot Awards

Year	Breed	Price Per Cwt.
1917	Aberdeen-Angus	\$42.50
1916	Aberdeen-Angus	28.00
1913	Aberdeen-Angus	33.25
1912	Aberdeen-Angus	14.00
1911	Aberdeen-Angus	15.75
1910	Aberdeen-Angus	13.50
1909	Shorthorn	15.00
1908	Aberdeen-Angus	11.00
1907	Aberdeen-Angus	8.00
1906	Aberdeen-Angus	17.00
1905	Aberdeen-Angus	8.65
1904	Aberdeen-Angus	10.00
1903	Hereford	8.35
1902	Aberdeen-Angus	14.50
1901	Hereford	12.00
1900	Aberdeen-Angus	15.50

E. P. Hall, feeder of the Grand Champion carload at last four Chicago International Livestock Shows.

PASTURE FOR HOGS

The feed situation confronting the swine grower during the coming summer is not altogether a bright one. Standard hog-feeds are not likely to be plentiful, with high prices ruling. Shorts and middlings, while fixed as to price, show no likelihood of a surplus. Corn, for some months practically unobtainable, and in any case too high in price to be considered, may be available, but whether in reliably constant quantities remains to be seen. Barley will be high priced also and difficultly available in many localities. Oats, under ruling and probable future prices, are very high, and can perhaps best be used only for the milking sow and for weaned and growing pigs. Only in small quantities should this feed enter into the fattening ration. It has been shown that with breeding stock, whether during winter or summer maintenance, cheap home grown feeds may be largely utilized as an economy, and that from such feeding practice best results may be obtained in health and production. It has been, further, clearly demonstrated that home-grown feeds for summer feeding may economically replace a considerable percentage of meal, even at pre-war prices.

At the Experimental Farm, Brandon, it was shown by experiment during the summer of 1916 that oats, barley and wheat all stood pasturing well. These were sown on May 17 and pastured from July 5 until early in August. Rape, which was slightly injured by pastur-



An Aid to Successful Farming

THE successful farmer of to-day is the one who builds permanent improvements. The time for makeshifts is past. The farmer recognizes that he is under a great handicap in his efforts to make money, if he has continually to sink profits in temporary repairs.

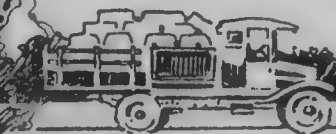
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is an aid to successful farming. Over 100,000 farmers have realized this. Many thousands of these have completely made over their farms, while others have acted on some of its valuable suggestions. Only with concrete for his building material can the farmer have his farm buildings weatherproof, water-tight, vermin-proof, permanent and sanitary.

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WHAT'S UNDER THE HIDE?



"Camouflage Cattle" may fool the man on the fence, but they won't get the feeder the most money from the packer. The International at Chicago has given the following decisions on the standing of the various breeds when judged on foot and on the block:

GRAND CHAMPION CARCASS AWARDS

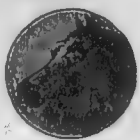
1917 Aberdeen-Angus	1907 Gr. Aberdeen-Angus
1916 Aberdeen-Angus	1906 Aberdeen-Angus
1915 Aberdeen-Angus	1905 Aberdeen-Angus
1914 Aberdeen-Angus	1904 Gr. Aberdeen-Angus
1913 Aberdeen-Angus	1903 Aberdeen-Angus
1912 Aberdeen-Angus	1902 Gr. Aberdeen-Angus
1911 Aberdeen-Angus	1901 Aberdeen-Angus
1910 Aberdeen-Angus	1900 Gr. Shorthorn

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In Saskatchewan the season for beaver has been opened and April is the best month. Get all you can and ship to us. We pay from \$8.00 to \$18.00, according to size.

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are doing better now. We are paying 10c per lb. for green salted beef hides.

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ing too early, supplied much needed pasturage when the cereal seedings had been eaten off. Vetches, although slow of growth, were readily eaten and stood pasturing well. Sweet clover was also late in maturing, and eaten only when no other feed was available.

With these pasture crops a self feeder was used to supply a supplemental grain ration. Economical gains were made at a cost of five cents per pound for grain and pasture, employing feed prices then current. The method in general reduced the labor of feeding to the minimum.

Rape and Alfalfa Pastures

At the Experimental Station, Lacombe, where swine feeding enters largely into livestock operations, rape and alfalfa have proven most desirable crops. As a result of the average of three tests, rape has shown a slight superiority over alfalfa, requiring 3.8 pounds meal as a supplementary feed as against 3.83 pounds in the case of alfalfa. Rape carried 1786.1 pounds of pork per acre as against 1518.9 pounds with alfalfa.

The findings at Lacombe would warrant the recommendation of alfalfa for early pasture with a block of rape to supply green food for hogs when they attain considerable size. When alfalfa may be successfully grown, the swine grower would be well advised in retaining a small block for swine feeding purposes. Results at Lacombe also indicate that a good cereal pasture is to be obtained by the use of a heavy seeding (3 bushels per acre) of oats and barley, or wheat, oats and barley. Any one of the pastures above mentioned should be helped by rape seeded early in June, preferably in drills 27 inches apart.

At Lacombe the results of the use of self-feeders versus hand-feeding on pasture, while not sufficiently verified by repeated experiment, would indicate that where hogs are fed to a finish the self-feeding method shows most economical gains. It has been proven where corn is the principal grain used, self-feeding is more economical than hand-feeding. That this is also the case where mixed grains, wheat by-products and feeding concentrates are used, is indicated by the results at Ottawa, Lacombe, Brandon and elsewhere on the Experimental Farms System.

At the Experimental Station at Lethbridge excellent results have been obtained from alfalfa and peas, the hogs being allowed access to both crops at the same time. Here, of course, alfalfa is one of the most dependable crops grown, conditions being in all respects suited to its culture.

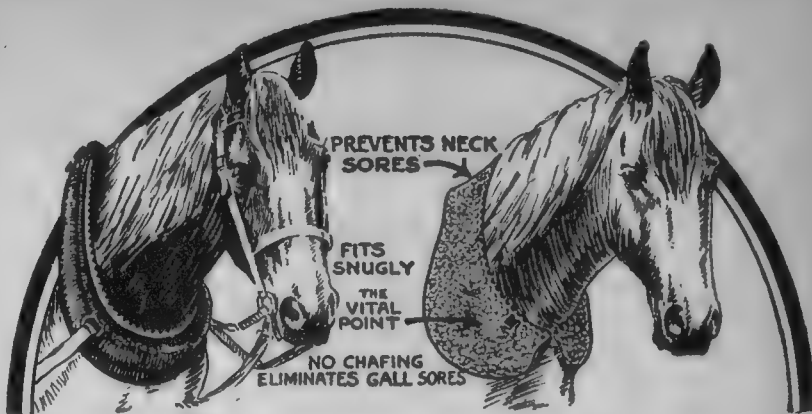
PEAS MAKE A GOOD STOCK FEED

The high price at which peas have sold on the market for the last two years, has given a decided impetus to their production. Canadian production in 1917 exceeded the previous year by nearly a million bushels. The production of peas is lower than that of any of the cereals. Insect pests, diseases, and the low price decreased the production of this important legume previous to the war, but since then, due to the rapidly rising price of the last three years, the acreage has been greatly increased, especially in the provinces of Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Split peas and whole peas, especially in Canada, occupy a prominent place in human diet in pea soup. Pea meal is an excellent protein food for use in a balanced ration for stock-feeding purposes. Unthreshed peas are of great value for sheep-feeding purposes, being an ideal winter roughage for breeding ewes, while they are likewise an excellent feed for young cattle. They can also be successfully grown with oats and made into ensilage, furnishing, where corn cannot be grown, one of the most valuable silage foods, or again the same mixture can be cured as hay and fed with profit throughout the winter. As a summer pasture for hogs they return profitable gains, an acre of peas forming a most valuable adjunct to the summer ration coming in at a time when the young shoats are able to make the best use of this kind of feed.

Do Well on Sod

The successful culture of peas is largely a matter of climate. Being a legume instead of a cereal they are classed among those crops known as



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FITS SNUGLY
THE VITAL POINT
NO CHAFING
ELIMINATES GALL SORES

Ventiplex
TRADE MARK
PADS

Prevent Neck Sores

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It is obvious then, that in regard to the care of cows, and the best method of milking, no better advice is obtainable than given by the owners of championship stock.

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The experience of these owners of Empire Milking Machines proves that cows and heifers take readily to being milked by an Empire. The soft, gentle massaging of the vacuum cups sets up a pleasant sensation which soothes, causing the cows to give down willingly and contentedly.

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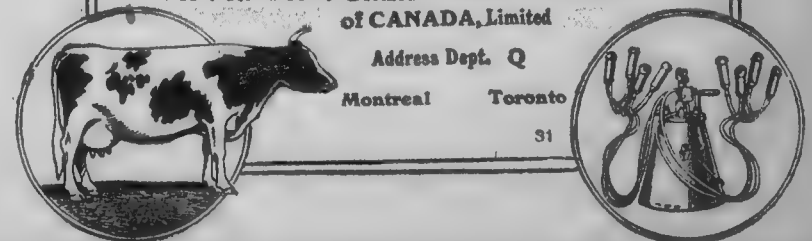
Empire Milking Machines do away with drudgery on the farm—they are always ready to work—and always work well, saving the cost of extra men, time and trouble. The breeders of Champion Stock who use Empire Milking Machines have given us valuable information, which we have put into booklet form. It's certainly worth a stamp, so drop us a line now while you have the inspiration.

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They are made of the best quality of heavily galvanized steel and, when in place on your barn roof, each shingle is locked on all four sides, making the roof absolutely tight against all the elements. No matter what kind of weather comes along, a roof shingled with Pedlar's "George" Shingles will give full protection.

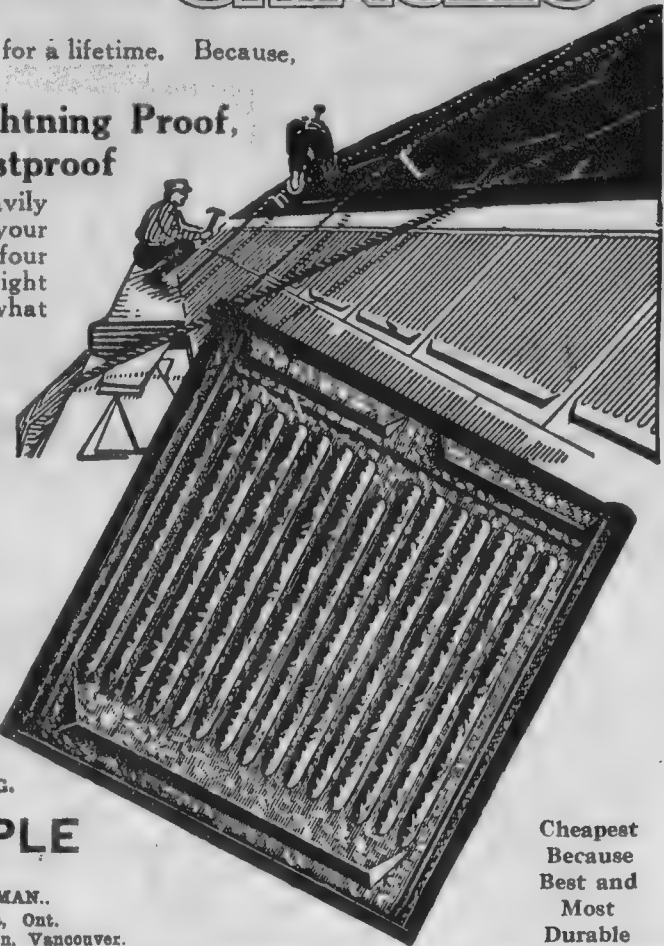
These shingles are 24 x 24 inches in size, so that it takes only 25 shingles to cover 100 square feet of roof. They require less time and labor to lay than any other shingle.

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soil improvers. While they do not do their best on light soils, particularly during a period of dry weather, yet almost any heavy well drained soil that has not been robbed of its virgin fertility will produce a good crop. The best results are obtained by putting them on sod land which has been plowed the previous autumn and thoroughly top-worked before seeding.

Peas cannot be sown as early as wheat or oats, owing to the tenderness of the young vines which a late spring frost is apt to damage seriously, also the cold and dampness of the seed bed may cause a rotting of the seed. It is impossible to give an exact date when it is desirable to start pea seeding.

Farmers in extreme northern districts who are desirous of trying out peas should start in a small way. As peas are subject to severe injury from frost both in the late spring and early autumn, it would be poor advice to recommend any farmer who is situated north of the 50th parallel in the eastern provinces, and north of the 53rd parallel in the prairie provinces, to sow a large acreage until he is certain that they will escape late spring and early fall frosts.

The many ways in which one can utilize a few acres of peas with profit, should tend to make this one of our most popular crops instead of occupying, as it does, a lower place than any of the Canadian cereals. There are no cultural difficulties to discourage the farmer while the chief insect pest, the weevil, can always be successfully controlled by the sulphide treatment.

SELLING SURPLUS DRAFT HORSES

Good individuals that are well bred, sound and properly grown out, are easily sold at good prices. This is the kind for which everybody is looking. Altogether too many breeders think if a horse has a pedigree, no matter how poor an individual he may be, he is worth a good price. They buy that kind for foundation stock and then expect to produce high-class animals that will find ready sale at big figures. It can't be done. I have been through the same experience myself. I bought some cheap stuff to start with, and they were always cheap. I had to discard them entirely. If the mistake of buying the wrong kind of animals is made,

it is best to sell them and start over again. I don't mean that the price paid determines the value, for some of the best animals I have ever owned cost me a moderate price. If one is not a good judge of draft horses himself, he should by all means secure the counsel of an experienced and reliable breeder in purchasing to establish a stud. The good kind is always the cheapest in the end. I sound this warning to beginners and to any breeders who may be discouraged because they have not been able to sell their animals to an advantage. My own experience has been that if a colt doesn't sell easily, there is something wrong with him.

I have found the most effective way

years as a breeder which the buyer never say until unloaded at his home town. Although as a rule not many horses are sold that way, the reputation of absolute honesty in describing horses for sale, will bring buyers with every announcement. The letter should give sex, age, exact weight, height, measurement of bone below knee and hock, color, description and breeding. A good kodak picture of the animal, showing side view, oftentimes brings buyers who would not otherwise come.

Sells Them at Their Best

I have always made the most clear money by selling an animal when it looked its best. When I decided to sell



Muskogee Boy, recently sold at Oklahoma City for the Red Cross at the record price of \$3.10 a pound. Weight 1,880 pounds. A pure-bred Angus Steer and Champion of the Breed at 1917 International, Chicago.

to dispose of surplus stock to be to write letters to fifteen or twenty dealers advertising in the leading livestock papers. Always describe what I have to sell correctly and as fully as possible. I made this a part of my plan in the beginning so that I might have the entire confidence of the purchaser in the future. As a result, I have sold a number of horses in my 30 odd

some foals, yearlings or two-year-olds, I get them in good, saleable condition and then sell to the man who will give me the most money. Not to sell then would be like getting a hog fat and then letting him get thin again because the price went down a little. I can point to a number of good breeders who are losing money every year because they ask too much for their horses.

Some men have two and three-year-old stallions at our shows and they turn down reasonable offers and take their horses home to keep them six months or a year for no other reason than that they have heard of some one getting a big price for a horse which was no better than theirs. It is not one, but many breeders, who are standing in their own light in this very way. Advertising is the best livestock papers is very effective, but more expensive than writing personal letters. I always try the latter first, and then, if that does not work satisfactorily, I place an ad or two in some of the papers most widely read by Percheron buyers.

Since our farmers organized a county Percheron Breeders' Association, I have had no need for personal advertising. The efforts of the county organization have sold every Percheron. I am busy now trying to produce more horses because I could sell them readily if I had them. Co-operation of the neighbors must be enlisted to make the most money in the horse business. It is all the better if every man in the community breeds to the same kind of a stallion. As a result, dealers from all over the United States come to our farms because they know they can see a large number of Percherons for sale. Even though our county is small, the members of our organization have sold more than 100 head of Percherons in the past twelve months. Our county association carries a small advertisement the year round in two or three of the best livestock papers. In the spring our secretary has received as many as ten letters per day from people wanting Percherons. When a buyer comes to our community some member of the organization usually takes him around to see the horses. A list of everything for sale is kept in one of the leading banks so that anyone can go there and locate available Percherons. Every member of the association fills out blanks furnished him, showing the exact description and breeding of the stock he has to sell. It is needless to say that the County Percheron Breeders' Association is of great benefit to our community, when every good Percheron colt in this section sells for \$100 to \$150 more per head than was realized before our farmers organized. Produce good horses and your selling troubles will vanish if you will exercise common sense in growing and pricing them.—An Illinois Breeder, in The Percheron Review.

THE FARM WELL

Good water is as essential as good food for the maintenance of health in the family and the thrift of the farm livestock. An ample supply of pure, wholesome water is not only a blessing of inestimable value but one of the most valuable assets a farm can possess.

A glance through the Annual Reports of the Experimental Farms shows that the Division of Chemistry is doing a valuable work towards the improvement of the farm water supplies throughout the Dominion. In the course of the past thirty years many hundreds of samples from farm wells have been analysed and reported on. A perusal of these reports shows that year in and year out only about one-third of the waters were pronounced as pure and wholesome, in other words, were free from excretal drainage matter. This is not as it should be and the reason is not hard to find. In too many instances convenience only has been considered in locating the well. For the most part it is found these polluted wells under stables, in barn-yards or dangerously near the privy or where the slops from the farm house are thrown out. Wells in such locations can never be depended on to yield pure water. They must sooner or later become polluted by filth draining into them from the surrounding soil, which inevitably becomes saturated with manurial products. These wells, indeed, act as cess pits, and the records show not a few instances in which the water of such wells possessed a distinct fertilizing value from the presence of excretal matter.

The lesson from these facts is: don't sacrifice health to convenience, locate the well at a safe distance—50 to 100 yards at least—from any possible source of contamination.

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stuff, the 70, 80 or 90 per cent. lambs, the 12 or 13 cent wool and the \$3.50 or \$4.00 per head two-year-old muttons. No, yearlings too light and paid well for a second shearing of free grass. Lambs? Nothing doing. Now the talk is all mutton rams, stud flocks on the side, of Shropshire, Hampshire, Oxford and Romney, machine-shearing plants, grades of wool, prices in Boston, shrinkage, transportation, dealers' share, alfalfa and other cultivated fodders, fat, shorn and unshorn yearlings, etc. And that's the way it goes. The farms are doing equally well. Sheep and lambs "blatting" every place, thick-backed, black-faced ewes with quite a bit of bone. Grain sold so well last year that every farmer has a little money for stock or surface improvements, woven fencing for example, and coyotes are no longer free to pick off lambs in the open or the brush.

Sheep on the Grain Farms

The big grain farmers are really the fellows who are surprising themselves most. In Southern Alberta it is a case of summer-fallowing practically every other year. Nearly all the moisture comes in May, June and July, the weeds get ahead of them, labor, machines and horses are high and the fellows are getting wise to the use of sheep to sweep the green stuff off the fallows and volunteer grain, mustard, stinkweed, foxtail, daisy, etc.—they have all the

kinds. Besides this they pack and manure the land. The dry land is usually loose and open and cultivation to keep the fallow bare leaves the soil too open and the sub-surface packer is needed. Sheep cut out the packer, duck-foot cultivator and harrow for one going over at least, and the lambs put on three quarters of a pound a day of ten cent meat. Looks good doesn't it? Range ewes are twelve dollars or more for any old kind, good farm ewes about twice as much.

The organization of the sheep breeders' is some organization. Practically all the wool of the province was assembled at central shearing or grading depots and was graded by Dominion Government graders and sold in gross by competitive bidding on a fixed sale day. One man has a six-shear machine plant of his own and took care of 10,000 sheep of his own and 20,000 besides, another centre had 75,000 fleeces, and that's the way it goes.

The price of wool has something to do with the high price of all kinds of sheep stock just now but not everything. There is a general recognition that sheep fill a useful plan in all kinds of farm enterprises. The farmer wants a few sheep for the profitable use of odd foods and for meat, the grain farmer feels that he is economically right in his broad acres scheme but he has to have sheep to correct his weed troubles if he is going to stay with the business.

The "little farm well tilled" gospel or "ten acres and happiness" stuff doesn't go here and why should it? Labor surface equipment and machinery are high and land is low. Therefore go long on the cheapest factor in production, namely land, and make a race of commercial farmers instead of a bunch of peasants. The business is firmly established on the little farms, big farms and small range enterprises. It has taken time but it is here.—J. McCaig, Edmonton.

THE MERITS OF SHORTHORNS

To claim superiority for the Shorthorn over all other breeds in every respect is not the object of this article. To do so would be to display an ignorance of facts, and to give evidence of a weak case. Shorthorn breeders believe, however, that in the Shorthorn they have a breed which can stand up under the most searching investigation.

Several Experiment Stations have compared different breeds of cattle as to their relative merits as feeders. The results are somewhat confusing, and if they indicate anything, they show that cheapness of production is not related in any way to the breed to which an animal happens to belong. Tests such as these have practically no value in indicating the relative merits of different breeds, because the number of

animals it is practicable to use is necessarily very small, relatively, and no man could be certain that the animals he selected for a comparison of this kind were fairly representative of their respective breeds.

One thing is certain, however: the wide popularity of Shorthorn steers in both Canada and the United States, is the best evidence that practical feeders are satisfied that the Shorthorn is capable of making rapid and economical gains. No breed has a more enviable reputation in this connection.

At the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago in 1917, four carloads of Shorthorn yearling steers (60 head) dressed 65.3 per cent. of their live weight, which is the highest record ever made for car lots at the International. In addition to the above, the average per cent. of dressed weight of all Shorthorn steers slaughtered at the International was higher than that of any other breed. This is surely conclusive evidence that the Shorthorn is a profitable butcher's animal in addition to being a profitable animal for the farm.

Early Maturity

We hear a good deal about this, that, or the other breed excelling in early maturity. It is true that we find very few pony-built animals among Shorthorns, it being characteristic of the young Shorthorn to make rapid growth, which is one of the strong points of the breed and a point which makes it a profitable breed to handle, but if anyone wishes to investigate this matter, let him attend one of the large exhibitions where the best animals of all breeds are to be seen, and let him compare the young Shorthorns with the young cattle of other breeds. If he will take this trouble, he will find the Shorthorn holding its own with other breeds in point of finish and usually more than holding its own in point of weight for age. The breed which can combine size with early maturity is a safe one in which to invest one's money.

The supreme test of any beef breed is its ability not only to improve the quality, but to increase the size of the progeny of all kinds of cows with which its bulls may be mated, and the Shorthorn, wherever it goes, carries with it the reputation of maintaining its size even in the hands of careless farmers who are but indifferent feeders. To maintain size under skilful selection and liberal feeding is quite different from maintaining it where the blood is diluted and the treatment not over generous, but we find the Shorthorn holding its size to a remarkable degree under the hardest conditions.

In connection with this question of size, the following table from "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry and Morrison, is a most interesting one:—

Age, weight, and daily gain from birth of steers slaughtered at the Smithfield Show, London, Eng., 1895 to 1914:—

Breed	No. of Animals	Age Days	Wt. Lbs.	Daily Gain Lbs.
Shorthorn				
1 year old...	85	674	1,446	2.14
2 years old...	91	1,012	1,901	1.88
3 years old...	4	1,353	2,363	1.74
Aberdeen-Angus				
1 year old...	93	672	1,416	2.11
2 years old...	86	1,025	1,848	1.83
3 years old...	2	1,269	2,130	1.70
Hereford				
1 year old...	77	670	1,426	2.13
2 years old...	84	999	1,844	1.85
3 years old...	2	1,316	2,066	1.57
Galloway				
1 year old...	72	662	1,229	1.86
2 years old...	73	1,518	1,655	1.63
3 years old...	2	1,236	1,794	1.44
Red Poll				
1 year old...	52	659	1,254	1.90
2 years old...	54	999	1,637	1.64
3 years old...	3	1,247	1,736	1.38

It will be noted that in each section the Shorthorns lead in weight and average daily gain. Size is not everything, but it may mean the difference between profit and loss to the farmer who knows from experience that slow growing kinds are not a good proposition from the standpoint of profit.

On the Range

In his book on Shorthorn cattle, Mr. A. H. Sanders, editor of the "Breeder's Gazette," quotes Mr. Charles Goodnight and Mr. Murdo Mackenzie, two of the best known and most widely ex-



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Read our prices stated below. We are in need of 5,000 Hens inside of 2 weeks from date. Pick out the large fat hens, as most of them are not laying anyway. Let us know the number of birds you want to dispose of.

Choice Fat Hens, per lb. 27c
Hens, any size, per lb. 25c
Ducks, per lb. 30c
Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, 7 lbs. up 25c
Geese, per lb. 20c
Old Roosters, per lb. 15c
Young Roosters, per lb. 20c-22c
These Prices Guaranteed Till April 15th from Date, F.O.B. Winnipeg. All these prices are for Poultry in Marketable condition.

ROYAL PRODUCE TRADING CO.
97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

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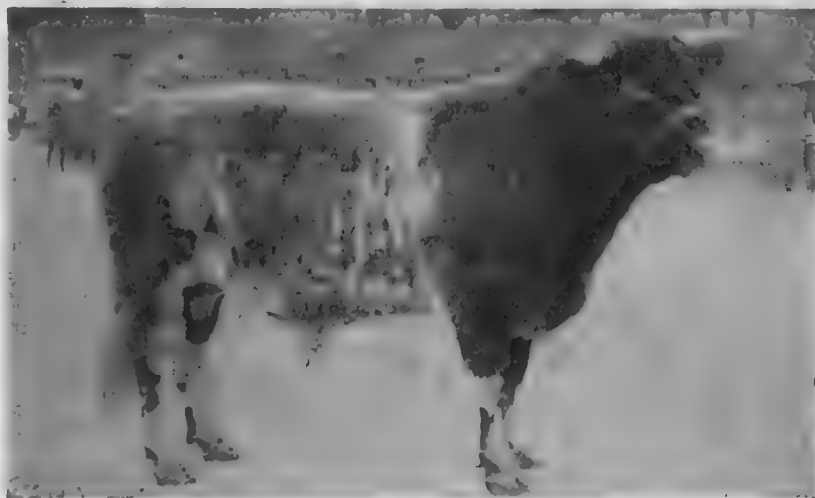
perienced range operators in the United States (both large purchasers and users of Hereford cattle) and both agree that the introduction of Shorthorn blood has a markedly beneficial effect upon range cattle, specially in regard to maintaining size. Mr. Mackenzie is also quoted as stating that when on a visit to the X I T range, the largest range in the world, he called the manager's attention to the fact that the Shorthorn steers would average seventy-five pounds heavier than other sorts, a fact which the manager readily admitted. Mr. Sanders states that no man in the American cattle trade stands higher than Murdo Mackenzie.

If space permitted, much more evidence could be given regarding the value of the Shorthorn on the range, because, wherever it goes, we can trace its influence for good. Big, growthy, sappy steers are characteristic results from using Shorthorn bulls on the range as elsewhere.

The breed is also prolific and hardy,

It is here that the Shorthorn makes a particularly strong bid for favor, and is accorded general recognition. The meanest scrub cow, if mated with a good Shorthorn bull, will produce progeny that will grow to good size and make a reasonably good feeder. One has only to study the grade herds of this or any other country to become convinced of the merits of the Shorthorn. Those big, roomy, square-ended grade cows, many of them deep milkers, just the kind you would select from which to breed profitable steers, are difficult to find outside of our grade Shorthorn herds. The milking qualities of Shorthorns has earned for them the title of "farmer's breed."

That the Shorthorn is capable of winning championships in competition with other breeds has been well demonstrated during the past year. At the great Chicago International and at Portland in 1917, Shorthorn steers won the grand championship over all breeds in the single steer competition; while in ear lots, Shorthorns won the grand



Everlasting, Champion Shorthorn Bull at the Show and Sale, Penrith, Cumberland, England. He was calved April, 1916, and sired by the great Duthie Bull, Gollynie Sweepstake. His breeder was A. Crombie, Woodend, Aberdeenshire. This bull was sold for 3,700 guineas (\$18,870) on March 8 to A. T. Marshall, to go to the Argentine. He is of the Cruickshank Butterfly family. He has a grand back, fine ribs and quarters and a head of almost perfect Shorthorn type.

and readily adapts itself to extremes of climate.

The value of the Shorthorn for crossing on other breeds is well known, and a large proportion of prize-winning steers in the sections for grades and crosses at our leading shows, carry Shorthorn blood in their veins. Crossing the Hereford and Shorthorn has produced some of the most noted herds in the Panhandle country of Texas. (See "Shorthorn Cattle," by Sanders.)

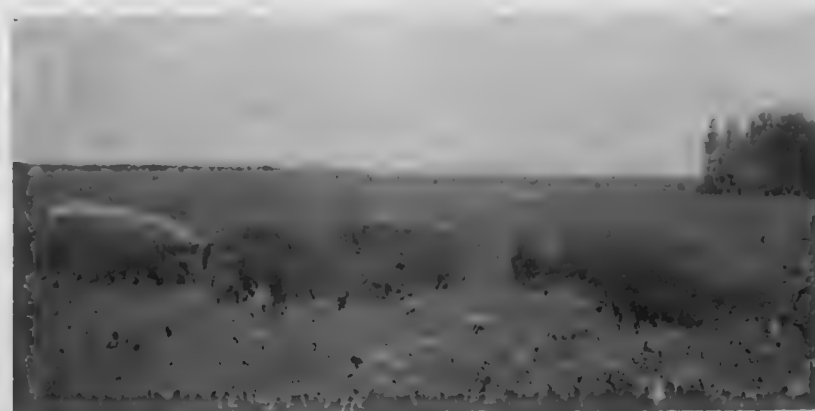
Perhaps the most famous cross is that of the Shorthorn with the black polled cattle of Scotland, the result being the so-called "prime Scots," which have been favorites for a great many years with both farmers and butchers in Great Britain. This cross has a growthiness and readiness to fatten which pleases the cattle feeder and swells his bank account. No other breed has proved equal to the Shorthorn for crossing with the Angus and Galloway.

For Grade Breeding

After all, it is the man who is breeding grade cattle and raising animals for the butcher, who decides which breeds shall flourish and which shall be dis-

championship at Portland and Salt Lake City in 1917, and at Denver in both 1917 and 1918. By winning such honors at these great shows the Shorthorn has demonstrated its ability to gain recognition in the show yard, as well as in every other field where it has been put to the test.

For over one hundred years Shorthorn cattle have been bred on this continent, and the demand for them is greater today than it ever was before. The demand has forced prices to a very high level, and the high prices may tend to discourage some prospective breeders. To such we would say that the world shortage of beef cattle can mean only one thing, and that is high prices for beef for years to come. When a man is selecting a breed he should select one whose popularity is based upon solid, every-day utility. The Shorthorn has thoroughly demonstrated its usefulness and profitability to the steer feeder, to the rancher, to the butcher, to the man who wants a dual purpose cow, and to every man who has had the foresight to invest in good Shorthorns and handle them wisely. G. E. Day, secretary Dominion Shorthorn Association.



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Ducks, per lb. 30c
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Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
Turkeys, per lb. 25c
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Old Birds in Good Condition

We are prepaying crates to any part in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Potatoes, 80c per bushel, Winnipeg. We are also supplying sacks on demand.

The prices quoted are for Poultry in Marketable condition. Go over your flock; let us know the variety and quantity and whether you wish to ship live or dressed. We will promptly forward crates and shipping tags. All consignments are given our personal attention in the matter of correct weight and grade. Our shippers know that they will receive entire satisfaction.

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Special prices for Shipments exceeding 100 lbs. with express charges paid on old hens or ducks from any part of Manitoba or Saskatchewan.

Old Hens, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Ducks, in good condition, per lb. 24c
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Turkeys, in No. 1 condition, per lb. 25c
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Geese, in good condition, per lb. 22c
Old Roosters, in good condition, per lb. 18c
Eggs Highest Market Price

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We will express coops (charges prepaid) to your nearest station.

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SWINE

SPRING PIGS—DUROC-JERSEYS. MALES, mated pairs and trios. Fall males. Bred sows for July and August farrow for sale. From our large prize herd. The kind that saves the grain and makes the money. Write for particulars. New blood for breeders. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 15-2

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My ad. for Cockerels and Eggs ran in The Guide in March. Sold all my Cockerels and 370 eggs to date. Am well pleased.
R. O. WYLER.
Advertised White Wyandottes

Eigenheim, Sask.
April 23, 1917.
Please continue my ad. in The Guide for two weeks. Am selling more eggs this year than we have sold for several years before so early in spring. Hurrah for The Guide.
H. J. MORRISON.
Advertised Barred Rocks

The Guide's Rate is economical: 5 cents per word.

Send in your advertisement to-day.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

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BUFF LEGHORNS—UNEQUALLED AS LAY- ers. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30. From Toronto, Calgary, Lethbridge and Wetaskiwin winners. Good hatches guaranteed. Jack Lyons, 1526 11 Ave. West, Calgary, Alta. 15-2

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per 15; \$2.50 per 30; \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 3, Plum Coulee, Manitoba. 14-8

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$3.00 each, or two for \$5.00. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.00 per 100. Jas. Sparks, Ridgeville, Manitoba. 15-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, two dollars and fifty cents per fifteen, ten dollars per hundred. Choice, farm run. Wm. Brommell, Rosebank, Man. 15-4

HATCHING EGGS, WHITE WYANDOTTES, proven egg layers, \$2.00 per 15. Satisfaction or money refunded. Grassmere Farm, Hafford, Sask. 15-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS—BABY chicks, 30 cents each; \$25.00 per 100. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. A. M. Tamlyn, Corretta Dell Poultry Farm, Delisle, Sask. 15-2

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EGGS—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. Fisher's famous layers. 13 for \$2.00; 39 for \$5.00; 100 for \$10.00. Empire Stock and Poultry Farm, Assiniboia, Sask. 16-2

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

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PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—My cockerels are of choicest breeding and mated to my heaviest winter layers. \$2.00 per fifteen. Frank Davey, Creelman, Sask. 15-4

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Hatching eggs from winter layers, 15 eggs, \$3.00. Single Comb White Leghorns, 15 eggs, \$2.00. W. G. Ennos, Carnduff, Sask. 13-4

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS AND Whites, good winter layers. Eggs, Reds, \$1.50 per 15; \$7.00 per 100; Whites, \$2.00 setting. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 13-6

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—FOUR DIFFERENT strains, absolutely pure bred and splendid layers. Mating list free. Order eggs now. Rev. W. Bell, Abernethy, Sask. 13-8

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.50 per 15. Bronze turkey eggs, 50 cents each. Toulouse geese eggs, 75 cents each. T. H. Wilmut, Clanwilliam, Man. 14-3

McOPA EGGS FROM BRED-TO-LAY BARRED Rocks, all winter layers, not just March starters, \$2 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$5 per 45. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 14-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCKS. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 14-4

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, HEAVY laying strain. Exhibition pens, \$3.00; Utility, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 14-4

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EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM PURE BRED Buff Orpington and Barred Rock pens, \$2.50 per setting; \$7.00 per 50. Safe delivery guaranteed. Lyle Bray, Wolseley, Sask. 16-3

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—PURE BRED. Awarded 46 prizes, 4 silver cups, Regina, 1917. Eggs, \$3, \$4, \$5 per 15. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 16-2

BLUE ORPINGTON EGGS, \$4. FIRSTS. London Western Fair; International Shows, Utility solid Buffs, \$2. A. J. George, 52 Clarence St., London, Ont. 16-2

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MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLER, 2 YEARS old, 33 lbs., \$10. Turkey eggs, 50 cents each. Barred Plymouth Rock eggs, \$2 for 15. H. Lee, Shaw Farm, Springdale, Sask. 16-2

BARRED ROCKS, LAYING STRAIN. EGGS for hatching, \$2 and \$3 per setting. Incubators filled. Balmessie Farms Ltd., Hafford, Sask. 16-2

BARRED ROCK EGGS FROM FINEST range flock in the West, \$2.00 setting; 3 for \$5.00. W. Hurst, Delisle, Sask. 12-6

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN EGGS, Funk's strain, heavy layers, \$1.50 per fifteen; \$3.00 per hundred. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 14-4

SINGLE COMB BROWN ALSO WHITE Leghorn eggs for hatching, \$1.25 per 15; \$6.00 per 100. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. 15-3

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$7.00 per 100, prepaid. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 12-7

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WHITE WYANDOTTES, FARM RANGE. Eggs, \$6.50 per 100; \$1.25 per 15. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 15-5

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for sale, 15 for \$1.50. James Gifford, Glenside, Sask. 15-2

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SETTING, \$1.50 per 15; \$8.00 per 100. G. T. Felton, Semans, Sask. 15-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM "BUSY B" Barred Rocks, free range, \$2.50 for 15 eggs. D. E. Klinck, Pangman, Sask. 15-4

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS, \$2.50 per 15. S. C. White Leghorn, \$1.50 per 15. C. H. Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 15-5

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS, FROM GOOD winter layers, \$2.00 per fifteen; \$6.00 per hundred. T. E. Helem, Medora, Man. 15-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS for hatching, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$8.00 per 100. Mrs. C. W. Deer, Tiv. Sask. 13-5

POULTRY AND EGGS (Continued)

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE AND FEW Plymouth Rock eggs for hatching, \$1.00 per dozen. Mrs. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 16-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.75 per 45; \$7.00 per 100. Alex. Davidson, Baring, Sask. 15-7

BARRED ROCKS AND BUFF ORPINGTONS, laying strains. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, prepaid. Poplar Grove Farm, Busby, Alta. 15-4

S. C. BLACK AND BROWN LEGHORNS—Hatching eggs, \$2 and \$3 setting. Cockerels for sale. R. F. Stevens, Fleming, Sask. 15-4

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S. C. REDS—NOTHING BUT REDS 13 YEARS. Eggs same price, \$2.00 setting; 3 for \$5.00. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 16-3

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PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 for 45; \$8.00 for 100. Mrs. P. Wilson, Belle Plaine, Sask. 16-4

EGGS—CHOICEST BARRED ROCKS, BRED- to lay since 1906. Per 15, \$2.00. C. G. Tjomsland, Spalding, Sask. 16-2

EGGS FROM CHOICE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks, \$1.00 per setting of 15. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 16-4

PURE BRED BARRED ROCK EGGS FOR hatching, bred-to-lay strain, \$2.00 per 15; \$5.00 for 50. A. J. McMillan, Glenside, Sask. 16-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCH- ing, Shoemaker strain, \$1.50 per 15; \$3.50 per 100. Mrs. Mary Currie, Bowden, Alberta. 16-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—REGAL STRAIN. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$3.50 per 30; \$10.00 per 100. J. L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 16-4

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, FIFTY cents each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 16-2

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, WINTER LAY- ing strain, \$1.50 fifteen; \$4.00 fifty; \$7.00 hundred. Albert Webber, Endiang, Alta. 16-2

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BRONZE TURKEY HATCHING EGGS, 9 FOR \$3.00. Excellent strain. W. E., Box 94, Cromer P.O., Man. 16-2

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.25 per setting of fifteen. J. A. McQuay, Bowman River, Man. 16-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, \$1.25 PER fifteen. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 16-2

RHODE ISLAND RED EGGS, 15 FOR \$1.50. Mark Rowe, Kemnay, Man. 16-2

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FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, enclosing district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 16-2

SELL YOUR FARM QUICKLY UNDER OUR moving picture system. We take your land to the buyer instead of taking the buyer to the land. A post card will bring all information. Doughie, Jack & Lyons, Land Specialists, 607-609 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba. 13-18

800 ACRES, WAWANESA, MAN., IN HIGH state of cultivation; 20 horses, 55 head of cattle; large equipment; including seed and feed. \$7,000 cash will handle, easy terms on balance. Dominion Farm Exchange, 816-817 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Manitoba. 15-2

FOR SALE—SEVERAL IMPROVED FARMS in the vicinity of Leslie, Sask. Also raw land at \$10.00 per acre and up. For particulars communicate with H. G. Nordal, Box 14, Leslie, Sask. 15-2

FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS, POULTRY Ranches, Dairy Farms and Cattle Ranches, write to Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 16-2

FOR SALE—480 ACRES, 4 MILES FROM railroad station. Write, S. Jenkins, Findlater, Sask. 16-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin. 15-2

SITUATIONS

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH- rooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in cellars, yards, gardens, etc. Start now. Illustrated booklet sent free. Address, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 14-4

GAS TRACTOR OPERATOR DESIRES POS- ition; state make and size of engine. Box 12, Roland, Man. 14-4

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SIX-FURROW CASE SATTLEY ENGINE GANG, 6 stubble and 4 breaking bottoms, with 2 sets of shares for each. In good repair. Has only plowed about 400 acres. Price \$200.00. Am giving up engine plowing as my engine is too light. W. C. Bruce, Moosomin, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE, CHEAP—15-30 FAIRBANKS GAS- oline tractor; 28-50 Case separator; 5-furrow Cockshutt plow, 14 in. All in good condition. Threshed 30,000 bushels last fall. W. Cole, Wapella, Sask. 15-2

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WANTED—SECOND-HAND STANLEY-JONES or other small threshing outfit. Buy or trade for cattle. Price and terms in first letter. T. C. Van Son, Lewiswyn, Sask. 15-2

FOR SALE—RUMELY ENGINE GANG FLOW- four breaker bottoms on six-bottom frame, three sets of shares. Good condition. Cash price \$275 f.o.b. Parkburg, Sask. A. Lees, Jr. 15-2

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—AVERY 42-72 separator, one Grain Growers' special separator. 25-36. Both in good condition. W. McCall, Kronan, Sask. 16-2

FOR SALE—WELL DRILL, JETTING RIG, 1200 feet capacity, well equipped and in good order. Ross Stratton, John Wruth, Notingham, Sask. 16-3

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The Deeper Life

The Unconventional Study of the Bible

By Rev. S. G. Bland, D.D.

Love and interest resent the touch of authority. It has not often helped two young people to fall in love with each other and to be insistently told that they should or even that they would. To be peremptorily assured that if one has good taste one will be sure to delight in a certain poem or picture or musical composition is a great stimulus not to appreciation but to criticism.

It is altogether likely that many people have failed to find the pleasure and the help in Bible study that they might just because they were told beforehand too positively exactly what they would find or at least ought to find if their disposition was what it ought to be, and so, possibly in some cases, a good way to encourage Bible study would be to admit frankly all the discouraging experiences that may be encountered.

The Bible is not at all interesting to the most sincerely good people, nor is most of it always interesting. One may give a good deal of honest study to it sometimes with very little conscious reward. Some parts of it are to most of us juiceless and innutritious. A great deal of it yields its message and help only under competent interpretation. One's piety is not measured by one's knowledge of the Bible. Bible study is only a means to an end, not the end itself. It is of greater help to some than to others. Christian souls feed in different pastures. No one, then, should be discouraged if he finds that Bible study at first awakens little enthusiasm.

It may be wise, indeed, to lay aside all pre-conceptions whatever and to just try to understand the Bible as if it were a book without the most wonderful history of all literature. All that is necessary is that one should come to it with an honest, reverent and truth-seeking mind. It may further be helpful to bear in mind certain broad features about the Bible, forgetfulness of which may occasion unnecessary disappointment or perplexity.

In the first place, what we call the Bible is not a book but a library. In it are books representing a great variety of temperaments and modes of thought. The primitive Hebrew mind is represented and a still earlier Babylonian way of thinking. Latest phases of Jewish thought are there, and widely differing from each other, as we see when we compare the earlier psalms and the earlier prophets with the proverbs and that singular composition Ecclesiastes, which seems to be colored by a melancholy and effective old age. In the New Testament we find the plain, practical Jewish temperament in the Gospel of St. Mark. The mystical and imaginative strain the Jewish mind developed in Alexandria in a Greek atmosphere is shown in the Epistle to the Hebrews. The Greek instinct for clear and orderly and balanced literary expression is revealed in St. Luke's writings. Distinctly Greek too, are St. Paul's theological expositions and controversial discussions. There is a mysticism again, in St. John's writings and in St. Paul's letters which is far away from the plain practical ethics of the Epistle of St. James, and which has always been as nourishing and vital to some Christians as it has been bewildering to others.

The Bible is for all ages and all temperaments and all races. It is a universal, a Catholic, a broadly human collection of books. One must be content to find one's own in it and more or less that is not one's own but may be most congenial to another type of thought and experience. God's family is large and varied, and the revelation that is for all must be many-sided.

It cannot, again, be too clearly kept in mind that a revelation, culminating in such a supreme disclosure as that embodied in the Lord Jesus Christ, must of necessity be gradual and progressive. The teaching about the characters and will of God that would be intelligible

to a people on the moral and intellectual plan of the Hebrews as we know them first must be very different from that given by Him in whom "dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily." Every mother knows how she has to give religious and, indeed, every other kind of knowledge to her children when first the curiosity begins to be manifested. She has to break up what she believes, give it in crumbs, not in loaves, with all manner of illustrations, fanciful and inadequate enough but the only means whereby the child can get any correct ideas at all.

One of the great illuminating principles of all historical study is that the individual reproduces the history of the race. As the mother with the little child so God with the race. There must be reserve and adaptation. One must expect in the earlier books of the Bible views of God that seem childish to a later age. "No man hath seen God at any time" says the Fourth Gospel, but in Exodus XXXIII. 22, 23, we are told God said to Moses "I will put thee in a cleft of the rock and will cover thee with my hand till I have passed by; and I will take away my hand, and thou shalt see my back; but my face shall not be seen."

In Genesis VIII. 20-22, God is represented as moved to graciousness by the animal sacrifices of Noah after the Flood. Jehovah, it is said, "smelled the sweet savour and said in his heart, 'I will not again curse the ground for man's sake; neither will I again smite any more everything living, as I have done.' The writer conceives God as conciliated by the roasted flesh. But the later psalmists and prophets pour scorn upon animal sacrifices.

Isaiah (I. 11-13), represents Jehovah as saying "What unto me is the multitude of your sacrifices? I delight not in the blood of bullocks, or of lambs, or of he-goats." "Sacrifice and offering thou hast no delight in," is the great passage in Psalms XL. 6-8, but in the self dedication of the man who says "I delight to do Thy will, O my God, Yea, Thy law is within my heart" (Cf. the corresponding and sublime passages in Amos V. 21-24, Micah VI. 6-8).

The same development is found in the ethical teaching of the Bible. Polygamy is recorded without disapproval. Slavery is permitted. Atrocities in war beyond what even the Germans have wrought are spoken of as done by the Divine command. Expressions of hatred are found in the Psalms which are utterly inconsistent with the teaching of Jesus.

Yet all this imperfect mortality can be accepted in a progressive revelation as inevitable. You cannot make a healthy, vigorous boy of six or eight a perfect gentleman. In attempting to do it you would only make him a prig. Fruit in ripening always passes through a sour stage. There must be disorder and dirt and unsightly scaffolding in the construction of the most beautiful building. The finish is the test. The Bible revelation concerning God and life and our duty must be judged by its culmination, not by its commencement. No Christian is bound by the pre-Christian teaching of the Bible. Christ is his master and he judges all other teaching in the Bible and out of it by its agreement with the teaching and spirit of Him in whom the long line of prophets and teachers

reaches its culmination. From the revelation as from the summit of the mountain we look back in the lower slopes through which we have passed and only through which could we reach the summit.

"God, having of old time spoken unto the fathers in the prophets by divers portions and in divers manners (i.e. fragmentarily and imperfectly) hath at the end of those days spoken unto us in His Son" (Heb. I. 1, 2).



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Since shipping must be concentrated on the shortest routes, Canada and the United States must continue to be practically the only source of supply.

Canada must provide wheat and meat in increasing quantities to meet a situation that imperils the issues of the war.

Men who can be spared for work on the farms must serve in this way. Those who are obliged to remain in the city or town can at least raise vegetables in their gardens or on vacant lots.


Every effort will be made to see that labor is forthcoming to harvest the maximum crops that farmers can produce.

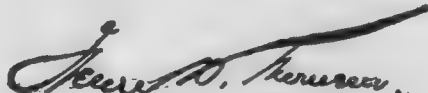
An increased spring acreage in wheat and other grain is vitally needed.

Stock raisers are asked to provide the greatest possible production of meat, especially pork.

Starvation is threatening our Allies. Everyone in Canada must fight by doing his or her utmost to produce and to conserve food.

CANADA FOOD BOARD


Director of
Production


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Director of
Agricultural Labor

The Double-Walled Secret

Continued from Page 10

were lovely. And yet they quickened no fire in him; while the other—! He had known these girls, or most of them, since childhood. About Bonnie (he had already begun to call her Bonnie in his thoughts) he knew almost nothing. He had met her twice, unconventionally, and that was all.

And then, suddenly, Kelcey thought he saw the answer. "Yes," he reflected, as he one-stepped in the brilliant maze of life and color and fragrance and luxury, "it must be because

she's a mystery, because she's so unconventional."

This, however, did not deter him from trying to find her. His northward flights became of daily occurrence. It was on the fourth day that he sighted the long-looked-for spot. A throb of joy coursed through him like wine. He dropped to an altitude of 300 feet and, like a mammoth gray bird, he circled slowly above the double-wall. He tried to look through the top grating, but found that it was now covered with thin coarse white cloth through which he could not see. He saw the black men in their white suits working in the

field. Then he saw that they had discovered him. They stopped their work and stared up at him, and made off toward the house. Presently he saw Stryker come from the house, shield his eyes against the sun-glare and gaze at the whirling biplane.

Kelcey was half minded to alight, but the next moment something happened that caused him to banish the impulse. He saw Stryker lift something to his armpit, saw a spurt of smoke, and in a little while heard the report of a rifle. It was with a feeling of guilt rather than of anger that Kelcey pointed his craft skyward and

flew away. He felt like a trespasser. After all, he had no right to intrude upon the old hermit, and Kelcey was broad-visioned enough to see that his appearance could be construed only as an intrusion.

But he went back the next day and at a height of 2,000 feet again encircled the place. From the ground his biplane was nothing more than a white speck in the clear summer sky, and the noise of his engine fell far short of the earth. For these reasons he knew he was unobserved. The strange place with its queer double-wall spread out below him like a stain on a green cloth, and while he sat looking down, wondering what his next move should be, he saw a tiny black spot detach itself from the dark mass and move along a white thread which stretched in an easterly direction.

He surmised that the black spot was an automobile. He knew the thread was a road. "And perhaps," ran his jubilant thought, "it is she—"

The thought was equivalent to a command. Immediately he turned his machine toward the east, and as he followed the moving speck he drew gradually nearer the earth. The possibility that he was incurring another encounter with her father heightened the spice of uncertainty.

It was an automobile, as he had supposed, and when the whirr of his propellers became audible to its occupants



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the kind we guarantee to possess as its important basis the above correct formula.

That formula, printed on every can, and guaranteed over our President's signature, commits us to this standard. High in cost as white lead has become, we *must* use it in the same proportion as heretofore. To use less of it, would necessitate the removal of the guarantee from our cans—and to do that would injure the reputation that these paints have acquired by reason of their superior ingredients. It is by using pure white lead and pure white zinc in such liberal quantities that we have been able to produce a paint that truly excels in covering capacity—and that stands the severe "climate test" of Canada in a way that spells true economy for all who use it.

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wood from decay. Easy to apply—on rough surfaces they give a better effect than paint. Shingles may be dipped or brushed on. Come in 19 different colors.

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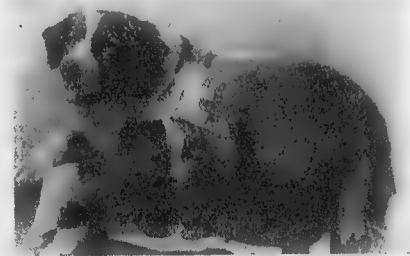
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he saw it stop. He landed in a meadow beside the road, frightening a herd of cows into a panic, then stepped out and walked toward the car.

It was driven by a man whose dead-white skin and bullet-shaped head awoke unpleasant memories; but in the tonneau sat Bonnie, alone. She recognized him as he vaulted the fence, and for one instant her blue eyes were radiant with ineffable joy.

As he approached, however, her demeanor changed, and when she spoke to him it was in the detached, impersonal tone he remembered too well.

"Mr. Kelcey, you are making a grave mistake. Must I warn you again that you are exposing yourself to danger by visiting this neighborhood?"

Kelcey, hat in hand, smiling up at her, with one foot resting on the step, glanced doubtfully from the tail of his eye at the ex-convict sitting in front, and she, perceiving the glance and placing the right construction on it, said:

"He's a Russian. He doesn't understand a word of English. But you shouldn't do this, Mr. Kelcey. It's very unwise." He saw that her eyebrows were drawn together and that her eyes were laden with trouble and sorrow and worry.

"I had to see you," he said.

"Why?"

"That," said young Kelcey, looking into the velvet pupils of her eyes, "is a question that has troubled me a good deal of late."

(Concluded in next issue.)

In country districts, farmers should protect owls, the greatest of mice destroyers; and many of the hawks are valuable as destroyers of noxious rodents. The continued destruction of these natural enemies of rats, gophers and mice has been largely responsible for the increase in the numbers of these food-destroying rodents, and it is important that the valuable services of these birds should be recognized.

Humor

"Why so silent?" he asked her. "You haven't said a word for ten minutes."

"I didn't have anything to say," she replied.

He sat with a hopeful gleam in his eye. "Look here," he said, "don't you ever say anything when you have nothing to say?"

"Why, no," she replied.

"Then," he said, "will you be my wife?"

Micky Flanigan came home one day sniffing.

"Ye got licked!" cried his mother with conviction.

"Naw, I didn't neither, maw," Micky retorted. "But the doctor was at our school today, tryin' to find out if there was anything the matter with any of us, an' he says I got ad'noids."

"Ad'noids? What's them?" Mrs. Flanigan demanded.

"They're things in your head, maw, what has to be took out," said Micky in a doleful tone.

"He's a liar," Mrs. Flanigan cried hotly, "an' it's me that isn't afraid to tell 'im so. I fine-comb your head iv'ry Sattaday night, and it's niver a ad'noid kin I find!"



"Going to plant potatoes in your garden this spring?"

"I thought I would, but when I looked up the way to do it I found that potatoes have to be planted in hills, and our yard is perfectly flat."

"I see from the newspapers this morning," said a portly woman, walking into the police station house, "that you arrested a man whose mind is a blank."

"Yes, ma'am," returned the sergeant, "we did."

"All right," said the woman. "Will you bring the man out so that I can have a look at him? My Henry didn't come home last night and that description about fits him."

"Muzzer," asked the four-year-old, "did you hear the stepladder when it tumbled over?"

"No, dear," said the mother; "I hope papa didn't fall."

"Not yet; he's still hanging onto the picture molding."



Bobby came home in bad shape one day, with his face bruised and battered and two of his front teeth missing. Upon cross-examination he admitted that he had been involved in a physical difficulty with another boy, who had apparently held his own well.

"Now, Bobby," his mother said, "I told you not to fight, but you have been at it again and have lost two of your teeth."

"Ah, no, I didn't lose 'em," said Bobby cheerfully. "I've got 'em in my pocket."

"Pa," said little Clarence, "what is an optimist?"

"An optimist, my son," answered Mr. Callippers, who knew, "is a man who doesn't care what happens if it doesn't happen to him."



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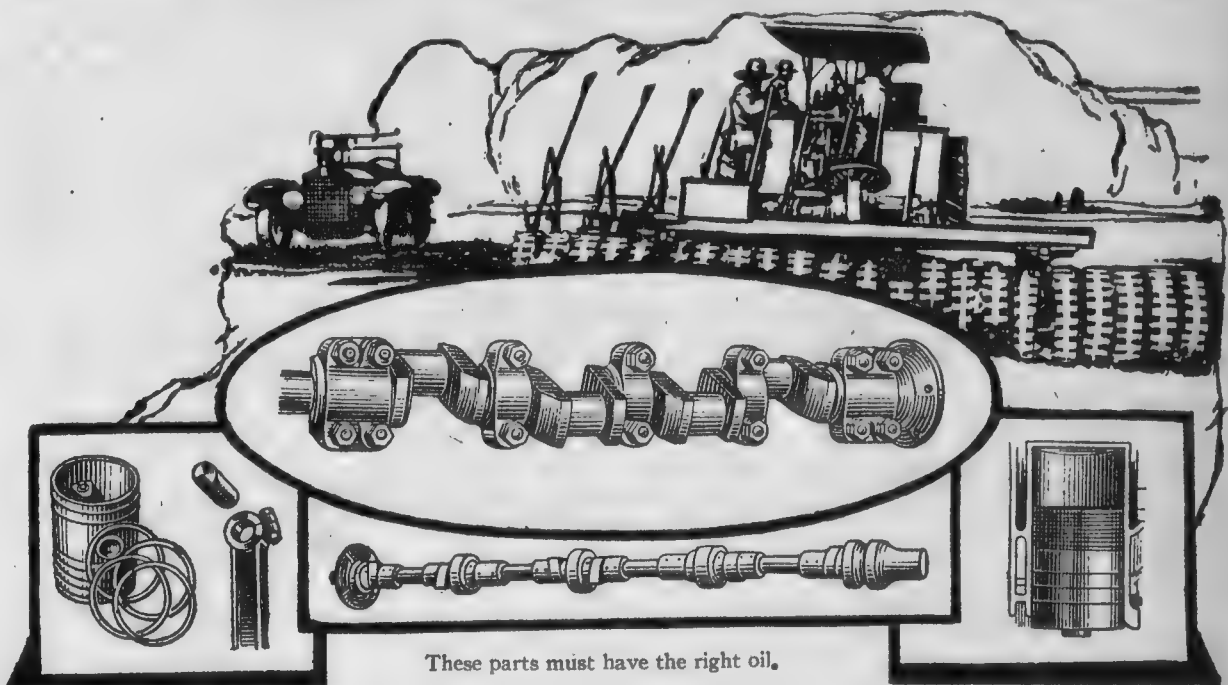
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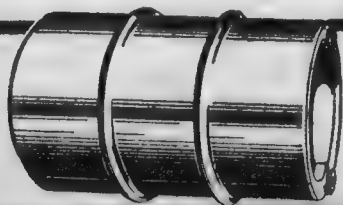
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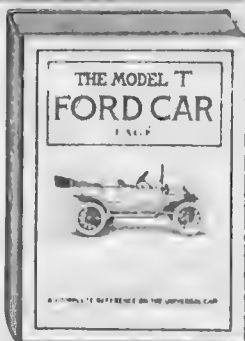
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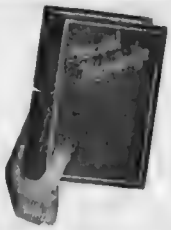
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Foght's School Survey

Dr. W. H. Foght's survey of Saskatchewan's Rural Schools suggests many changes.

The result of the survey of rural schools for the province of Saskatchewan, undertaken by Dr. W. H. Foght, of Washington, was given to the press by the Department of Education for Saskatchewan on March 15. The report is comprehensive and detailed and should be read by everyone interested in education in the West, since Saskatchewan's problems are so largely those of Manitoba and Alberta also.

Dr. Foght's investigation was made along certain definite lines; that of present school districts stood out prominently. Dr. Foght believes that the small school district units have outlived their period of usefulness, and advocated strongly the adoption of municipal school boards. He denounced the former small districts on the ground that they are ineffective and impracticable; trustees often misdirect their efforts; there is inequality of school support; and abuses are permitted in the selection of teachers, making small districts altogether unable to meet modern community needs.

Dr. Foght advocated the absolute disestablishment of all school districts as now organized outside of the incorporated village and town districts, and the re-establishment instead of all schools lying wholly or in part within each rural municipality as one municipal school district. This would necessitate the disorganization of the present means of administration, and the establishing instead of one municipal board of education, together with custodians for each school in the municipality. Dr. Foght suggested that in the appointing of school trustees three be elected to office by the people of the municipality, two be appointed by the Minister of Education upon nomination by the inspector in whose inspectorate the municipality lies. The municipal school board would then be able to appoint a permanent secretary, and his suggestion was that the secretary of the municipality act also as the secretary of the school board, thus incorporating the work of the school districts with that of the municipality. Dr. Foght would give such municipal school boards the power to consolidate schools and to organize rural high schools of agricultural types within such limitations as may be prescribed by law.

School Inspection

Regarding school inspection, Dr. Foght is of the opinion that the present system is altogether inadequate. The open country and small village schools are entirely without provision for close effective supervision, and even in the towns and cities this important unifying function is very little in use. The provincial inspectors cannot be expected to devote much time to classroom supervision. They should, however, be assisted by professional supervisors working locally under their direction. This can only be made effective by making provision for the gradual development of a dual plan of supervision, provincial and local. He urged a gradual increase in the number of provincial inspectors as financial conditions might permit. Municipal inspection, supervision and direction should be encouraged, and provision should be made for the organization of two or more municipalities as one supervision district, where there are no municipal high schools.

The standard of the provincial inspectors should be maintained at a high level of excellence, by selecting new inspectors, preferably from among those educators of high standing and long experience in the provinces, who have completed a college or university course, and in addition thereto have had an advanced course in a normal school or faculty of education; by making the appointment provisional for two years, after which it shall be made permanent by providing ample opportunities for professional improvement through every legitimate channel. He thought that greater recognition of the inspectors in every respect as officials would materially increase their power. Dr. Foght was of the opinion that the inspectors should be more extensively used as an advisory board to the De-

partment of Education. Their powers of operation, supervision and investigation in their inspectorates should be limited as little as possible. He believes in people being elected or appointed to do the work and in leaving them to do it.

Attendance

The school attendance as compared to the school population he thought was a matter of grave concern. In 1915 the attendance was 58.70 per cent., while in 1916 it dropped to 55.30. The percentage for the province is lower by nearly ten per cent. than for Canada as a whole. Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta all have higher attendance percentages than has Saskatchewan. Study of the ages of rural school children shows that an overwhelming number of children are over age, and behind the grades to which they naturally belong. Only 31 per cent. of the children are as well advanced in school as they should be for their age. The remaining 69 per cent. are one or more years behind their classes. This situation is especially serious in certain non-English speaking communities, where nearly 80 per cent. are behind their classes, and practically all the children leave school before completing the fifth grade. He advocated strict enforcement of the compulsory attendance act, and thought such enforcement would do much to remedy the conditions. The recommendation went on to point out in regard to attendance that a strict annual census of the school population including not only rural communities but also village, town and city communities should be made; that a system of records should be perfected to be used in transferring pupils from community to community which will make evasion of school duties impossible; the gathering of school patrons and teachers but over the province at which the serious retardation and wastage among rural pupils may be made the central topic for discussion, and the re-organization of all rural schools by degrees, as annual schools in charge of professional rural teaching, should be made.

Rural Consolidation

Regarding consolidation of rural schools, Dr. Foght was of the opinion that a strong one-teacher rural school was the ideal type, but for many reasons this could not be successfully operated in Saskatchewan. He thought that if these one-teacher schools were strong and of the community type, there would be little need for consolidation. Unfortunately, however, many school districts are too sparsely settled, and consolidation of two or more small schools to form one graded school is usually the practical step to take. Saskatchewan should avoid, however, the type of consolidation that means merely the joining of rural territory to an urban community, or the creation of a consolidated school in the open country that retains courses of studies planned for city children. He thought that the lack of provincial policy regarding consolidation has retarded its progress in Saskatchewan. He outlined a feasible provincial policy which included the appointment of an inspector who shall devote his entire time to this important work; the drafting of a tentative consolidation plan for each organized municipality; a government policy looking towards establishing strong one-teacher schools which later may become consolidated schools, and the associated or union school areas to embrace a central village and a number of outlying schools, and one municipal high school in each municipality, which may or may not be one of the central schools of an associated area, and lastly, the provincial aid in the form of grants for the erection of the new school club and for its maintenance should be given.

Dr. Foght deplored the small percentage of rural pupils attending high schools. Of the 6,000 or more boys and girls receiving a high school education in 1916, only about 600 were from rural districts. The number of rural pupils is clearly too small to improve the standard of culture and intelligence in

country schools to any appreciable extent, and evidently the course in studies is not well adapted to attract students from agricultural communities. He thought it imperative that a larger number of rural youths attend high school, and to overcome some of the present difficulties he recommended special government grants to induce the organization of one or more municipal high schools of good type, the utilization by the department and the municipal school board of the expert advice of the College of Agriculture in planning the municipal high schools, and rural high school short courses that will use the facilities of the provincial director of agriculture and extension service of the university.

Dr. Foght pointed out that the development of the high schools as hindered by the fact that while the high school is free to all who can avail themselves of its privileges, it is not yet considered an integral part of the public school board. He thought that one school board for both elementary and high schools would breach this difficulty. The high schools are further embarrassed by the limitations of the course of studies. The course of study is of the traditional type, imported from the eastern provinces and the eastern states of the American union. This means that the Saskatchewan high schools are meeting the means of the one small group of boys and girls who are going to colleges or into the teaching profession. They are neglecting the large group of boys and girls who most need high school education. He thought Saskatchewan should have a number of different types of high school education instead of the one conventional type. Special attention should be given to extending the present high school opportunities in the smaller cities, and the "junior high school" plan should be carefully studied for possible adoption in cities as well as in the smaller villages.

Regarding vocational education, Dr. Foght strongly urged that Saskatchewan's main industry—agriculture—should be the basis for all educative systems and courses of study. From this point of departure, special training opportunities in the trade and commercial pursuits more or less dependent upon farming might be undertaken. Some of the larger cities, he thought, should go more definitely into trade training, especially investigating the possibility of part time and co-operative schooling. Almost nothing has as yet been done to utilize existing industries as the basis for educational work. Particularly important for both city and rural schools is the program of vocational guidance that will lead through the early instruction of handwork, pre-vocational courses, study in vocational information, and concrete experience in the occupations to a self-selected type of service to the commonwealth.

Teaching Staff

Means and recommendation for the strengthening of the teaching staff were given a large part in Dr. Foght's report. He thought the most difficult phase of the entire educational problem is how to get and retain in the profession a sufficient number of well prepared teachers. Before teaching can be purely professionalized, several things must come to pass: The public will have to become fully awake to its responsibility towards teachers; it will have to make the schools and housing conditions more attractive than they are; and in other ways make possible long, well paid tenures in the same community. The government must by legal investment safeguard the profession and offer special inducements to all teachers to equip themselves well for their profession, and make it their life work. Finally, the teachers must do what they can to attain genuine professional standard of teaching.

The survey recommends the reduction of the present examination machinery to the lowest possible minimum.

Dr. Foght regretted that hygiene occupied only a secondary place in the school curriculum in Saskatchewan. The public health laws are comprehensive, but the people are not taught as they should be from childhood the significance and desirability of hygienic living. The survey of hygienic conditions in rural schools showed many unsatis-

factory conditions. To overcome these serious discrepancies he recommended the introduction of school hygiene as a required subject in all elementary schools; the study of personal and school hygiene and home sanitation as a required subject in the teacher's course in the high schools and collegiate institutes; a re-study of hygiene and sanitation from the teacher's viewpoint in the normal schools, together with systematic study of physical education including supervised play; and permissive legislation on the subject of health inspection and health instruction in rural districts through the medium of school nurses.

Canadianizing Non-English

Perhaps no phase of Dr. Foght's report contains so much interest as that regarding the Canadianizing of the non-English. His survey recommends that promising young men or women, English speaking, of Ruthenian and Canadian origin, of good native ability and

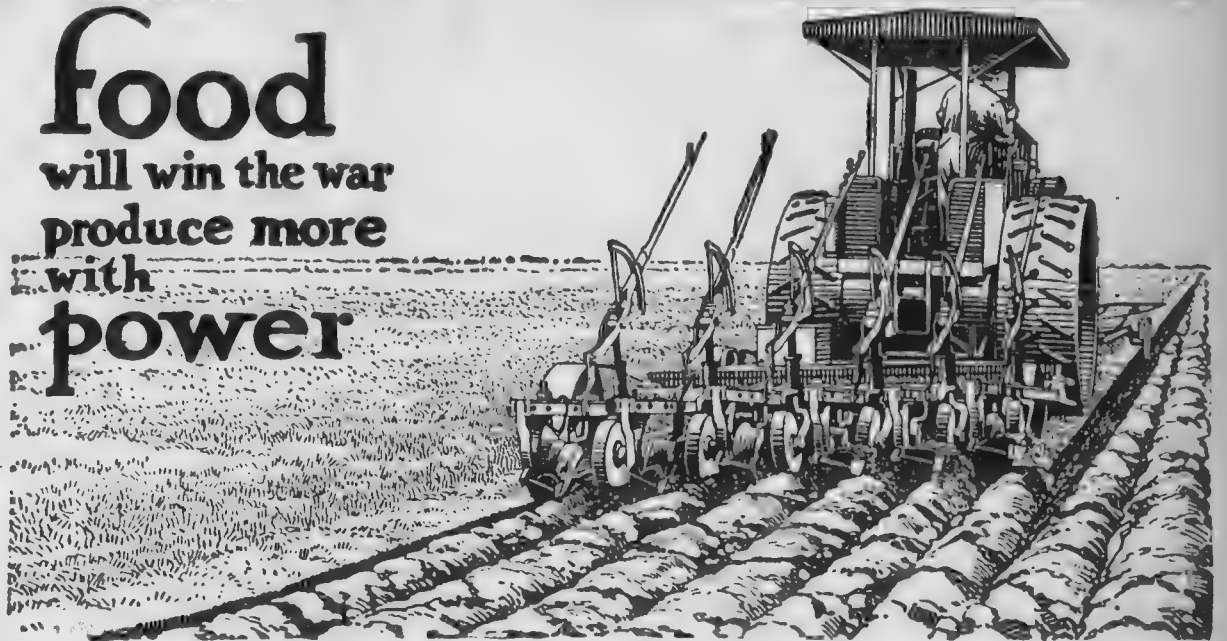
missionary zeal, be chosen on nomination of the inspectors and trained in the normal schools at government expense on agreement that they teach English three years in Ruthenian schools. He further recommended that specially prepared Canadian teachers, preferably married men with practical wives, be subsidized by the government to teach English schools for a definite term of years, and that model community schools be organized with government aid; that steps be taken to place all private schools under competent government supervision; and the authorization to use public schools for the teaching of a non-English language only after regular school hours.

Dr. Foght thought that Saskatchewan had entered upon a policy of liberal school support, but he believes that if the grand ideals of the present are to become fully realized, it will be necessary to continue to utilize all the sources of taxation at least as liberally as in the past, and to distribute these

amounts in the most equitable way. To carry out his recommendation much larger expenditures will be required, and he urged strongly that such increased taxation and expenditure be at once undertaken. Regarding the financial support to be afforded the proposed municipal school units, it is contended in the report that the provincial grants may consistently be appropriated directly on the ratios, first, the total days attended during the preceding term by all pupils in rural municipalities bears to the aggregate days attended by all the pupils in the elementary schools in the province, and second, the number of the provincially trained teachers bears to the total number of professional teachers employed in the province.

A copy of Dr. Foght's report should be obtained from the Department of Education as soon as it is published. It is extensive, sane, and feasible, and is well worth the study of anyone in the western provinces.

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will win the war
produce more
with
power

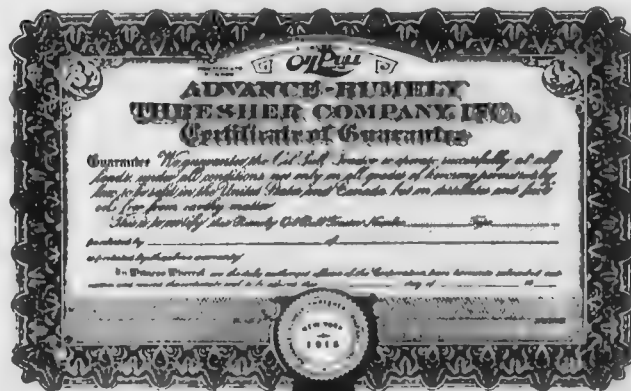


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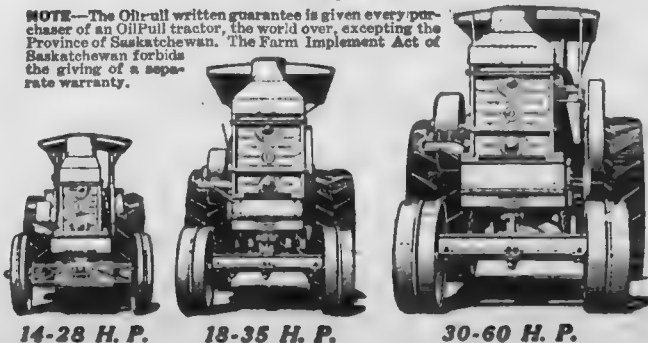
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NOTE—The OilPull written guarantee is given every purchaser of an OilPull tractor, the world over, excepting the Province of Saskatchewan. The Farm Implement Act of Saskatchewan forbids the giving of a separate warranty.



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The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Mary P. McCallum

SUPERFLUOUS TEMPERAMENT

Yesterday and the day before we had snow. Ninety-nine per cent. of the people one met shivered and complained and did everything humanly possible to enshroud their little sphere in gloom. Many people have that fatal characteristic of giving in physically and mentally to weather conditions. If the weather is disagreeable one may safely presume that those friends are miserable in like degree. Nor do they confine their remarks of misery to the subject of weather. They have an ache here and a pain there, and at no time is disparaging and malicious gossip so rampant as in a spell of disagreeable weather.

Now there is one antidote for persons whose temperaments are at such low ebb. Nora Bayes, that noted singer of comic and popular songs on the vaudeville stage, says, "If you can get people to thinking about your blues instead of their own, you make them forget and they are taken completely out of themselves." Complainers' troubles are usually of such infinitesimal proportions compared to the real troubles of the world that they should be ashamed to voice them. And there are so many appalling troubles today that it would not seem difficult for complainers to get the real antidote. A visit to the Military Convalescent Hospital is ideal. There is where real trouble and discouragement exist in large quantities.

Recently I had the privilege of travelling to British Columbia on a train to the rear of which were attached three hospital cars filled with wounded Canadian soldiers. Needless to say much of the time during the two days' trip was spent by the other passengers in the hospital coaches. Not a complaint did one hear. A huge snow-storm was mantling the earth. Did their spirits ebb lower? No, a snow-storm in the mountains was the most beautiful sight they had seen for many moons. They had seen so many heart-breaking and discouraging scenes in battle-scarred France and Flanders that a snow-storm in Canada was almost too beautiful to be true. Those who could hobble out at the various stations revelled in a snow-ball fight. While the train was speeding westward they played cards and sang and there wasn't a dull moment. One incident we shall never forget the longest day we live. In one of the made-up sections four men, just boys in years but aged veterans in experience, were busily sewing on buttons and mending their uniforms, "so their mothers wouldn't have to do it when they got home." Did we feel like pygmies? Yes, the tiniest pygmies imaginable. Yes, and in our pygmy hearts we implored the good Lord to deal shame and dishonor upon us if ever a trivial complaint should pass our lips again.

Even the hastiest glance over the trouble-pot in Europe, or a visit to the Military Hospital, or a bit of conversation with a returned hero, or reading a letter from your friend's son who is "over there" should be enough to dispel all weather debility. There is so much trouble in the world that there is absolutely no room for low-ebb temperamental people who have nothing more than weather to make them disagreeable.

DOMESTIC LABOR SITUATION

No solution to the shortage of help for our farm women is as yet forthcoming. While the editor of your page was assured that the government at Ottawa was giving serious consideration to the recommendations of the recent Women's Conference at Ottawa, no definite action has as yet been reported. Even should the only report be that there is no available source of supply there would be satisfaction in knowing that one need not expect help. The Saskatchewan department of agriculture has written to the Canadian agents in the United States placing

before them the deplorable need of domestic help for women in Western Canada. But the department is not hopeful concerning the supply from the United States. Of the dozen or more government agents who have written to The Guide on the matter not one has said that he is in a position to direct an appreciable number of women to farm homes in the west, although all said they would do what they could. The department of agriculture in Alberta has informed us that it has sent five agents to the United States to work with the immigration officials in an endeavor to secure help for the farms, including farm women. We have not heard what degree of success is attending their efforts. Nothing more has been heard of the large number who were released from munition work in the east and supposedly available for work in western Canada's farm homes.

Each year the labor question grows more serious. Yet none of those who might do so are attempting to solve it. It has resolved itself to this conclusion that if the farm women want help in their homes the organized farm women must go after it and secure it themselves. Certainly no government is rushing to their aid. This is one of the

of money as commission. It is not difficult to understand that quantity rather than quality was the dominating note in such an expedition.

But in the meantime, what are our farm women to do? It is safe to say now that should the government get busy immediately it cannot do more than endeavor to secure help for the busy harvest months.

Has every possible effort been made to enlist available persons in our own midst? Have the towns and cities been scanned and sifted for possible helpers for our farm women? We think not. Isn't it reasonable to expect that Canadian women are loyal and true enough to respond to a nation-wide campaign to enlist them for help in greater production? What has been asked of our Canadian women that they have failed to do? We who know how much our farm women need help feel that all has not been done that might. And yet farm women know that any campaign they might inaugurate to secure help for themselves cannot be successful in the same measure that a similar campaign undertaken by our government and given the government's seal of national service would be. It is not too soon for the govern-

and on Monday and Saturday.

Pork may not be served on Wednesday or Friday at any meal.

No wheat or wheat products shall be served at the midday meal.

Substitutes shall be served whenever white bread is served.

No public eating house shall serve more than one ounce of wheat bread or any product made wholly or in part of wheaten flour, between the hours of 5.30 a.m. and 10 a.m., 11.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m., and 6 p.m. and 9 p.m.

Sandwiches made from wheat-bread and pork, beef or veal may only be served at railway lunch counters, but only at any time and at all times to bona fide travellers.

Public eating houses other than railway lunch counters, shall not serve sandwiches during the midday meal.

Public eating houses shall not serve sandwiches filled with beef, veal or pork during hours and on days that these meats are prohibited.

Bread shall not be placed on tables in public eating houses until the first course is served.

Limit Bread Servings

No more than two ounces of standard flour bread or rolls or any product made from standard flour shall be served to one person, unless on special request for second serving.

No more than four ounces of bread or other product made from bran, corn, oats, barley or other flour at any one meal to one person unless on special request for second serving.

No bread less than 12 hours baked shall be served in public eating houses except in railway trains and steamships.

Bread as a garnish, except under poached eggs is prohibited.

Wheat flour dumplings in pot-pies, meat stews or soups are prohibited.

On and after April 7, 1918, no bakery operated with a public eating place shall make wheat bread or rolls, pastry or other bakery products from wheat flour other than the standard flour, or from flour containing a higher percentage of extraction than standard, without written permission from the Canada food board.

In bakeries connected with public eating houses, the regulations governing bakeries shall apply.

Meat and game shall not be served in larger amounts per person than the following portions weighed after cooking, not including bone:—

Beef, eight ounces; veal, six ounces; mutton and lamb, six ounces; fresh pork, six ounces; pickled pork, eight ounces; venison and other wild meats, eight ounces; bacon, four ounces; ham, four ounces.

Only one serving of meat or other flesh or fowl per person shall be served at any meal.

Half Ounce of Butter

Not more than half an ounce of butter or oleomargarine may be served except upon special request and then not more than one-half ounce may be given.

Sugar receptacles shall not be left on dining tables or counters except on railway trains or steamships.

Not more than two teaspoons or equal weight of cane sugar shall be served for the purpose of sweetening beverages.

Sugar for any purpose shall be served only when called for.

The worldly hope men set their hearts upon

Turn ashes—or it prospers; and anon Like snow upon the desert's dusty face Lighting a little hour or two—is gone.

Ah, my beloved, fill the cup that clears Today of past regrets and future fears; To-morrow! Why, to-morrow I may be, Myself with yesterday's sev'n thousand years.

—Omar Khayyam.



The Farm Home of J. C. C. Bremner, Bremner, Alta., 16 Miles East of Edmonton.

most pressing questions for the newly formed inter-provincial board of farm women to deal with. It is a big question for there are many things to be considered. Not the least important is that the status of domestic helpers must be raised. There must be some measure of training for positions, and there must be a standard of efficiency lived up to. Wages must in a greater measure be commensurate with those of the average laborer on the farm. Some educative work will have to be undertaken for those women who employ helpers in their home for there is in a large majority of cases something far from kindly co-operative work between the farmer's wife and her servant. Farm women are so accustomed to working 16 hours out of the 24 that they fail to see why other women about the house should prefer to live a more ordered life. Then every available source of supply must be investigated as well as the demand. They must have an idea of the number of women needed before they undertake to tap the supply. If the source of supply is in the Old Country then the farm women must go there and choose the workers themselves. It is absolutely unwise to let a government official or railway official be sent on such a mission with a commission similar to those of the past. More discriminate immigration is what we need. Officials in the past went over with the understanding that for every person they persuaded to come to Canada they were to get a certain sum

ment to prepare for the heavy harvest work.

NEW FOOD REGULATIONS

More rigid regulations regarding the consumption of food have recently been recommended by the Canada food board. While these regulations are only enforceable in those licensed eating houses, where meals are served to more than 24 persons, they at least indicate that greater curtailment in food consumption is also necessary for the residents of private homes. We are told that it is the intention of the board to have similar regulations, insofar as they are applicable, put into effect for private households. But it is safe to say that 99 per cent. of Canadian women who have the rationing and feeding of their households in their care, are not going to wait for these later regulations. Regulations are always made for the few who need them. But it behooves everyone to curtail consumption of food as much as possible, for if we do not conserve where food is abundant, there can be no food go to starving Europe. The following is a text of the more important regulations recently recommended by Canada's food board:—

Beef and veal may be served at evening meal only

No beef and veal may be served on Wednesday or Friday.

Pork may be served at morning meal only on Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday

Fireless Cookers

At the very best this promises to be a particularly strenuous year. Greater production and all the extra work that that entails, Red Cross work, the shortage of labor, and the thousand and one calls on one's time and energy make it absolutely necessary that we investigate any labor-saving device that may help out. We women are sometimes a bit too slow about experimenting with any "new-fangled devices," but the time has come when we must have all the mechanical help we can afford. Very often it is the only kind we can get. Otherwise we won't get beyond the work of the kitchen and yard.

One thing that may be a help in many homes is a fireless cooker. Fireless Cookers have passed the experimental stage and there can be no doubt that a cooker simplifies the work of the average housekeeper and reduces the fuel bill. The cheaper cuts of meat are rendered tender and palatable by this slow cooking process and all the nutritive value and rich fine flavor is retained.

Cooking in a Fireless Cookstove

The principle of fireless cooking is simplicity itself. The heat that does the cooking is stored up in small discs called Radiators. These discs are either of soapstone or metal. They can be heated over any kind of stove, and kind of fuel. The heated discs are placed in the cooking compartment with the utensil containing the food to be cooked. As the heat from the disc cannot escape from the fireless stove, it is held imprisoned within the cooking compartment and this heat penetrates the raw food and cooks it—will cook it in almost the same time as an ordinary old style stove.

The peasants of Europe have long used fireless cooker methods. Years and years ago the thrifty and pious Swedish housewife would prepare her pot of soup, have it steaming hot and put it between a couple of feather beds while she went to church and when she came home dinner was ready. The old bean hole of the Eastern and I have no doubt Western lumber camps was on the same principle. The hole was lined with stones, a fire built and kept going until the stones were very hot, the beans put in and left over night. I have never eaten beans prepared in this way, but people who have declare them most delicious.

About six years ago I received as a premium with a case of cereal, a hot water fireless cooker. It much resembled a round hat box with two enamelled vessels inside, one for the hot water and the second one, set in top of the first one, for the article to be cooked. I found it worked well and so last year when I saw a "real" fireless cooker on sale for half price I purchased it. Naturally being a woman and anxious to get all I could for my money, I chose a three compartment one instead of a two compartment. Unless one has a very large family and intends to do most of the

cooking in the cooker a three compartment one is not necessary; it takes up too much room and is just that much more to keep clean and sweet, for a fireless cooker has to be well cared for and kept spotlessly clean.

Not Practicable for Baking

Fireless cooker demonstrators always assure one that the cooker is as good for cakes, pies and bread as for anything else. I do not agree with them there. While one is heating the soapstone radiators the average cake, or pie would cook, and unless one made very small lots of bread at a time the cooker would not hold it. But for soups, stews, cereals, fowl, baked beans and the winter vegetables such as beets, onions and turnips there is nothing that quite equals the cooker. The newest cookers are equipped with a steam valve and this aids greatly in cooking roasts, etc.

In warm weather if one does not wish to keep the range going all day the dinner may be prepared in the morning, the radiators heated and the dinner put in the cooker and left until time to serve it. One has to do quite a little experimenting to get desired results but the effort is well worth while.

The commercial fireless cooker costs more than does the home-made one; on the other hand, it is likely to be more durable, it seldom has any absorbent material exposed to the odor and the steam from food, the cooking compartment can be more easily kept clean, and it is frequently provided with a ventilating valve or some such device that makes baking and roasting possible. However, the home-made fireless cooker has proved to be wholly satisfactory for such foods as cereals, vegetables, dried fruits, custards, fowls, and certain cuts of meat.

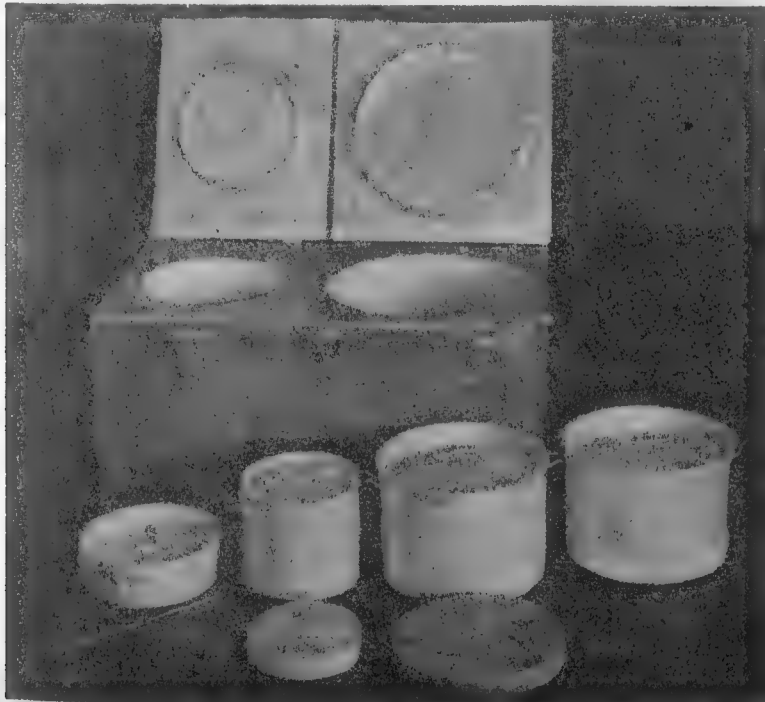
There are a few points to consider in buying a fireless cooker, we will begin with the outside, or case; this may be either wood or metal, wood is better than metal as a nonconductor of heat, but metal is more easily cleaned and does not warp when it gets damp.

Construction of Fireless Cooker

The material used for lining the interior should be durable and such that it may be easily and thoroughly cleaned. Seamless aluminum, also nickel copper, and enamel are used for this purpose. The old models containing flannel-covered cushions were distinctly inferior to the present models that have nothing but metal exposed on the interior and are consequently nonabsorbent and easily cleaned. In this respect the home-made cooker is necessarily deficient.

The utensils used for food containers should be durable and free from crevices and seams where particles of food and harmful microorganisms may lodge. Seamless aluminum is perhaps most commonly used for this purpose. Each utensil should be supplied with a tight-fitting cover that can be clamped down.

For baking or roasting, a vent valve



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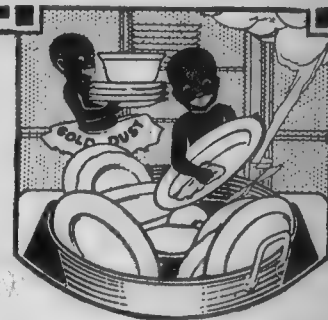
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Bruce's Mammoth White Carrot—A half long variety, heavy cropper, splendid quality, easily harvested, grand keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.10; 1 lb. \$2.00 postpaid.

Bruce's Giant Yellow Mangel—An intermediate variety, heavy cropper, good keeper, of splendid feeding quality and easily harvested. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 55c; 1 lb. \$1.00; 5 lbs. \$4.75 postpaid.

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left 8-year-old Evelyn Olson so crippled she had to crawl on her knees. Five months' treatment at the McLain Sanitarium restored her feet and limbs to the satisfactory condition shown in the lower picture. Her mother has this to say:

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or a similar device for the escape of steam is desirable to produce the best results.

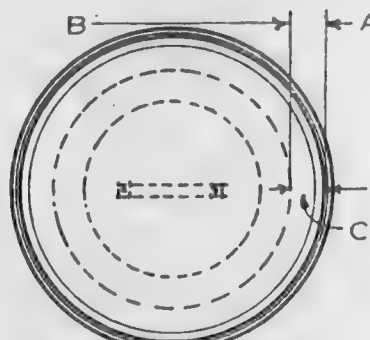
The radiators or hot plates may be either of soapstone or metal or a combination of both. The metal plates heat more quickly than the others but do not retain the heat as well, so for long, slow cooking the soapstone ones are preferable. Some of the newest cookers are equipped with soapstone radiators rimmed with metal. This tends to prevent breakage.

The price of fireless cookers has increased along with every thing else. One can get one of the newest, aluminum outfitted metal covered, valve equipped cookers for \$26.50. That is a two compartment cooker. A one compartment one costs \$15.50. There is a stand provided with the cookers, this costs extra. A two compartment one with a stand costs \$30.00. The stand raises the cooker off the floor at a convenient level to work with, but it is not at all necessary to the successful working of it.

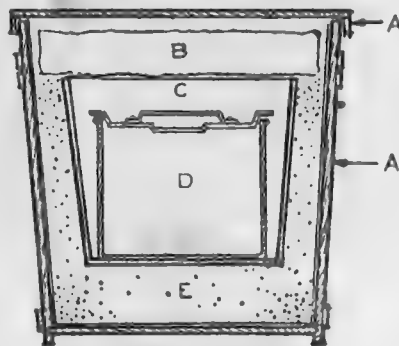
Home-made Cooker

The cost of a home-made cooker may range from \$1.50 to \$8.00 or more. A wooden box, a trunk, a nice box, a galvanized iron ash-can, and a wooden candy-bucket are among the articles that have been successfully used in the construction of a fireless cooker. If an ordinary box is used, it should be of heavy enough material to permit the use of good hinges and fastenings.

The inside container for the cooker may be a vessel of aluminum or agate ware, galvanized iron or tin. It should have



Horizontal Cross-Section



Vertical Cross-Section

Homemade Fireless Cooker

A. Outer box and cover; B. Cushion over air chamber; C. Air chamber in which inner vessel is placed; D. Vessel in which the food is cooked; E. Insulator which prevents heat from escaping.

a tight cover. The space between the two vessels must be filled with some material that will act as an insulator, and retain the heat in the cooker. Ground cork, sawdust, excelsior, paper torn and crumpled, powdered asbestos, shavings, straw, hay, wool and cotton batting are some of the things that may be used. Mineral wool and powdered asbestos are good things to use and are not inflammable. However they are hard to handle and unless one is near a source of supply sometimes hard to obtain. The asbestos paper for lining the outer case and covering the inner one should not be more than one eighth of an inch thick, this weight will be more easily handled and bent to fit than the heavier weight. There should be at least a three inch space between the outer and inner vessels. Cover the outside of the inner vessel and its lid with sheet asbestos one-eighth inch thick. Line the inside of the outer vessel in the same way. Pack into the bottom of the asbestos-lined outer box or bucket a layer at least three inches deep of what ever nonconducting material is to be used. Place the asbestos-covered inner bucket on the layer of nonconducting material in the bottom of the outer box or bucket, and pack the space between the outer and inner bucket with more of the nonconducting material. Filling the space to within one-half inch of the top of the

inner bucket. Make a collar of zinc, or sheet asbestos to cover the exposed surface of the insulating material. Zinc is good as it does not rust and is easily kept clean.

Make a cushion of such material as muslin, which, when filled with the non-conducting material, will be at least three inches thick and will, as exactly as possible, fit into the space between the top of the inner bucket and that of the outer box or bucket. This cushion may be made by cutting out of the material two pieces of the desired shape and size, and putting them together with a straight strip of the desired width, with extra allowance for seams.

In using the home-made cookers one may use radiators or not. If the food is prepared and well heated through then put in the cooker the cooking process will continue for some time. This is an excellent way to cook cereals. There is only one objection to using radiators in a home-made cooker, unless the material used in insulating is inflammable, one is apt to heat the stones too hot and set fire to the cooker. However, if one is careful there is little danger of this. Of course a large amount of food will keep hot longer than a smaller amount, so if one is cooking without a radiator the fuller the inner vessel of the cooker is the better.

What They Can be Used For

Food, such as pancakes, that require rapid cooking over a hot fire, are not well suited to the fireless cooker method. Biscuits may be successfully baked in the cooker, but since the heat required to raise the radiators to the proper temperature will bake the biscuits in an ordinary oven, there seems to be no justification for its use in this case. However, for food that requires long cooking in order to be made more palatable and digestible, the fireless cooker is admirably suited.

Cereal products, such as rolled oats, cracked wheat, and hominy, give excellent results when cooked in a sufficient quantity of water in a fireless cooker. The first rapid cooking on the stove bursts the starch granules; the long-continued, slow cooking in the fireless cooker softens the fibre and completes the cooking of the starch, thereby making the nutritive matter available for use by the body.

The tough, and consequently cheap, cuts of meat are equally as nutritious as are the more tender and more expensive cuts, but they require long cooking at a low temperature in order to be made palatable. Intense heat shrinks and hardens meat fibre. The extraction of meat juices for soup, which necessitates long cooking at a low temperature, is well accomplished in the fireless cooker. If it is desired to retain the juices in the meat, the outside of the meat should be seared for a few minutes at a high temperature; the meat should then be cooked at a temperature somewhat below the boiling point of water until it becomes tender. The meat should be thoroughly heated to the very centre before being transferred to the cooker. Fowls are especially good when cooked by this long, slow method.

The fireless cooker will conserve cold as well as heat, and desserts such as parfaits which do not require stirring are easily packed and frozen in the fireless. One should put the parfait in a smaller vessel and set this in the inner bucket, the ice and salt are hard to clean out of the outer well. If one has to heat a bottle for baby at night it is a great convenience to have the hot water on hand in which to set the bottle. Before going to bed fill one of the dishes in the cooker with boiling water, close the cooker and this will keep hot for hours. Don't expect your fireless to work miracles, it won't. But in connection with your range I am sure you will find it a great help. And the day you want to go to the meeting of your women's organizations, put your evening meal in the cooker and when you come home it will be ready to serve.

Save Your Baking Powder Tins

Save the pound tins in which baking-powder comes and use them to steam brown bread and puddings, allowing less time for cooking than when the large steamer is used; about one hour and a half is enough for bread and two hours for suet pudding.

To tighten sewing machine bands, put a few drops of castor oil on the band, turn fast for a minute and no cutting will be necessary.

Farm Women's Clubs

WELCOME NEW FRIENDS

This week's club page should be called the New Clubs' Page for at least 13 new Sections are making their first appearance. Isn't that good news? And every one is going to have its story printed this week, even if some of our old friendly stand-bys have to wait until another week. And the best thing about the new Sections, and you will notice it too when you read the stories, is that each one is in its community for service. "This week we did this, and next week we are going to do something else," seems to be the dominating note in the reports from these new sections. That's fine! The page and its readers welcome the new reports and hopes to have others from time to time. The page is partly yours now, so do not hesitate to tell it all about your ambitions and work; yes, and even about your difficulties, for some reader will be able and glad to help you out of the trouble.—Editor Farm Women's Club Page.

OUR NEW U.F.W.A. SECRETARY

The U.F.W.A., which already has a record for patriotic work which we may justly feel proud of, is, we are glad to note from reports being received at the Central office, taking a real live interest in the matter of Greater Production as well as Food Conservation. Many interesting papers have been read, and discussions have taken place at club meetings recently which are calculated to help and encourage the members to "Do their bit" in helping to feed our Allied armies. When one considers the scarcity of domestic or other help in the country, and the amount of work which the average farm woman already has to contend with, and that in undertaking this extra work she is sacrificing what little leisure she might otherwise enjoy, one realizes more than ever how deep and true is the spirit of patriotism in the women of the West. From present indications it would seem as if the majority of our members intend to shoulder this extra burden, raising more poultry, vegetables, etc., just as cheerfully and unselfishly as they have sewed for the Red Cross and raised money for patriotic funds of every description ever since the war began, and we believe that very material assistance will be rendered to our Allies in this great crisis when the world is face to face with starvation, by the United Farm Women of Alberta.—Mary W. Spiller, acting secretary, U.F.W.A., Central office, Calgary.

OUR W.G.G.A. AMBULANCE

Amounts previously acknowledged	\$1338.80
Togo W.G.G.A. (second contribution)	12.50
Dinsmore G.G.A.	5.00
Mr. Falk, Dinsmore G.G.A.	17.00
Nulli Secundus W.G.G.A.	10.00
Silver Creek W.G.G.A.	75.00
Elbow W.G.G.A. (second contribution)	25.00
Perley W.G.G.A.	57.05
Total	\$1540.35
Other contributions are:	
Togo W.G.G.A., Military Y.M.C.A.	20.00
For Prisoners of War fund, Alada W.G.G.A., Military Y.M.C.A.	100.00
Kneller W.G.G.A., Halifax Blind Endowment fund	10.00

A special effort on the part of our Women's Sections who have not yet responded would complete the ambulance fund.—Violet McNaughtan, hon. sec., Saskatchewan W.S.G.G.A.

GIRL WORKERS ON THE LAND

Correspondence from teachers and others is coming in, asking about work on the land for girls in Saskatchewan. There is no organized effort in Saskatchewan to place girl workers on the land. There is the greatest need for domestic workers in farm homes. However, the following information may prove useful to those interested.

Ontario and British Columbia are providing organizations for placing girls on the land. The girls will camp. Each camp will consist of a six-roomed cottage, with tents, and will accommodate 25 to 40 girls. Where practicable a house will be rented. There will be a house mother provided by the Y.W.C.A., and a secretary provided by the government. The girls will be paid 15 cents an hour for hoeing and weeding, and by the basket for fruit picking, and will be guaranteed \$6.00 a week at first and \$9.00 later in the season. Ontario has asked for 3,000 girls and British Columbia for 2,000. The other provinces will not be attempted this year. Miss Winnifred Harvey, director Women's Farm Work, 15 King St. East, Toronto, places the girls in the east. Miss Una M. Saun-

recently organized. At a meeting held on March 9, two new members were added. At this meeting ways and means of improving the club were considered, also the matter of Red Cross work. The members have also appointed a press reporter, in accordance with the suggestion made by our president, Mrs. Parlbry, in her recent circular to the locals, and we shall hope to be able to publish reports of their activities and the progress they are making at frequent intervals.—M.W.S.

MARKINCH ORGANIZED

The ladies of Markinch and surrounding district met in the municipal office at Markinch on March 16 for the purpose of organizing a Women Grain Growers' Association. There were 10 ladies present. Mrs. Edward McLean was elected president; Mrs. G. Edwards vice-president; Miss Agnes S. Somers, secretary-treasurer. The directors are: Mrs. M. Day, Mrs. J. Miller, Mrs. G. Bray, Mrs. C. Edwards. At this meeting we decided to hold a tea and sale of home-made cooking and ice cream on March 30, at Markinch. The Markinch local at present has 18 members. We are looking forward to a very interesting paper at our April meeting, which Mrs. C. Edwards has volunteered to give.—Miss Agnes S. Somers, sec. treas., Markinch W.G.G.A.

ORGANIZING DISTRICT 2

I am not clear as to what my duties

regarding the work. The officers elected were: President, Mrs. H. O. Mills; vice-president, Mrs. Harry Mills; directors, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Urquhart, and Mrs. Jeffry. Will be pleased to hear from you at any time.—Mrs. P. Weddum, secretary, Colonsay W.G.G.A.

WHAT INTEREST CAN DO

Two weeks ago at their regular meeting, the Swanson G.G.A. asked my husband if I would come to their next meeting and help the women organize as a section of their local. He said he was sure I would. I went in on Saturday and helped them. I have been president of the Rabbitfoot section the past year but think all of those left will join the Swanson Section as our husbands belong there and so many of our members are moving away. There were eleven women there but all joined and are going to try and bring us new members. For the next meeting I am to read a paper on "Food Conservation." We are planning a rest room, too, and could we have some one come to give us a talk? I am not an officer but am very much interested. The secretary will write soon.—Mrs. John Kerr, Swanson, Sask.

ORGANIZATION AT PAMBRUN

The Pambrun branch of the W.S.G.G.A. was organized by the men of this district on March 9, this year. We have enrolled 28 members, seven of whom were present at our last meeting, which was held in the municipal hall on March 16. At our meeting we discussed Red Cross work, and I was asked to write you for information concerning material, directions for making and where to get material for work.

On Monday, March 25, the ladies met and quilted a worsted crazy patchwork quilt. This will be sold by tickets of 25 cents each for raising funds. A great interest is taken in the work and we hope to do our bit for the cause as well as aid perceptibly in the social feelings and conditions of this district.—Miss E. Finnie, sec. treas., Pambrun W.S.G.G.A.

NEW SECTION AT STRONGFIELD

I beg to submit to you the following report: At a meeting of the Strongfield Grain Growers' Co-operative Association, Ltd., held March 22, a Women's Section was formed under the guidance of Mrs. Morgan, of Aquadell. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. H. K. Misenhimer; vice-president, Mrs. A. Norrish; sec. treas., Mrs. A. M. Altan. We start our society with a membership of 28, three of whom are stockholders. Our first meeting is to be held March 30. Should you require any further information in regard to our society I shall be pleased to furnish you with same.—Mrs. A. M. Altan, sec. treas. Strongfield W.S.G.G.A.

RED CROSS WORK AT FAIRDONIAN VALLEY

Fairdonian Valley reports a meeting on February 12 which was well attended. The delegate to the annual convention gave her report, which was very much appreciated. A discussion on Red Cross work also took place, and it was decided that for the present at least their meetings, which are to be held fortnightly, will be in the nature of Red Cross sewing meetings. Any work which cannot be finished at the meeting will be taken home by the



Executive National Council of Women

At the recent executive meeting of the council in Ottawa, Mrs. Adelaide Plumtre was elected national president and succeeds Mrs. Topping for the remainder of the council year. Mrs. Plumtre is fourth from the left in the front row. Mrs. H. W. Dayton of Virden is second from Mrs. Plumtre's left; and Mrs. Charles O. Robson of Winnipeg is the lower of the two on the extreme left.

ders, general secretary Dominion Council, Y.W.C.A., 332 Bloor St. W., Toronto, will furnish further information re camps.—Violet McNaughtan.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

New clubs are reporting every day, amongst the more recent being Nebraska, which was organized at Tees by our provincial president, Mrs. W. H. Parlbry. Mrs. Gay H. Meadows was appointed secretary. Mrs. Parlbry states that they had a splendid meeting, and from the interest and enthusiasm displayed by the women present, thinks that this will prove a real live club.

Mrs. Stevenson, director, has organized a branch at Delia, which reported to the Central office within the past week. Mrs. Victor J. Simpson was appointed secretary. This club will hold its first general meeting on April 6. Victor U.F.W. is another club which has been organized by Mrs. Stevenson recently, Miss Marjorie Benson being appointed secretary.

Mrs. J. E. Dowler, director, has also been busy and succeeded in organizing a good live local at Monitor, namely, Stonelaw U.F.W. No. 80. Mrs. J. D. Evans was appointed secretary and reported to the Central office during the past week.—M.W.S.

FAE NORTH U.F.W.A.

The most northerly branch of our organization so far is Kinuso in the Lesser Slave Lake district, which was

as district director are. I will do all in my power to forward the interests of the association. Mrs. McLeod and Mrs. Lloyd, of Pretty Valley (which is almost at the boundary line), have kindly volunteered to help in organization work in their district. Mrs. Klink, our late director, is willing to help me all she can. I think she will act as district secretary. She accompanied me to a rally at Horizon on February 28. This rally was well attended and many vital questions were discussed. It was very encouraging indeed to see the number of interested women present. Mrs. Klink talked along social lines and emphasized the necessity of a real awakening among women. I am glad to be able to enclose \$58 towards the Ambulance fund, receipts of a collection taken up at our joint meeting. At the same meeting we became a Limited, so we are now the Keywest G.G.A. Ltd.—Mrs. J. K. Bryce, director, District 2, W.G.G.A.

COLONSAY W.G.G.A. ORGANIZED

I am writing in regard to the Women's Section of our local, which was formed March 19. We had the pleasure of having Mrs. Christie, our district director, here to help us organize, which was a great help to us as we have never had experience in that line of work. We have seven members and hope to get more at our next meeting on April 2. If not too much trouble we would like any suggestions to offer re-



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members for completion. Another well attended meeting was held on February 25. For convenience sake this club has decided to hold their meetings at the same time as the men hold theirs, and as they have to hold both in the same schoolhouse, they have made arrangements for a section to be screened off for their own use by means of a curtain. This idea is a good one, involving little expense, and may prove valuable to some of our other clubs who find themselves in the same predicament. The request of the Social Service league, that in the moral interest of the young folks, we should all set our faces against raffling for any purpose whatsoever, was discussed, as was also Mrs. McKinney's request for soap wrappers. One new member has been added to the club.—M.W.S.

IRWINGTON SECTION

At a meeting held in the Irwington school house near Blackdale, Manitoba, on March 22, a new Women's Section was organized by Manitoba's director-at-large, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke. Mrs. J. W. Cannon was elected president and Miss P. E. Symons secretary. Mrs. Wieneke reported that the new Section is entering on its new work enthusiastically and wholeheartedly. We shall probably hear more of Irwington in the near future.

SPLENDID PATRIOTIC AID

At our annual meeting held today our society voted \$20 to the ambulance fund. We had a very interesting meeting and the officers elected for 1918 are: President, Mrs. F. A. Harvey; vice-president, Mrs. A. Haye; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. S. E. Jordan; directors, Mrs. Adair, Mrs. W. C. Lee, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Cameron, Mrs. Hunter. Our plan of last year re Red Cross work operated so successfully that we adopted same for this year. Our local is divided into five districts and a captain is appointed in each district and a convener over all. We secure most of our work from the local Red Cross in Saskatoon. The report for work done during the year is: 170 pairs of socks, 92 hospital shirts, 52 suits of pyjamas, 4 quilts, 8 hot water bottle covers. During the year we took in \$227.30. The receipts are as follows for 1917: Balance of cash on hand, 40 cents; balance of cash in bank, \$20; proceeds of patriotic evening in March, \$46.25; a collection at an address given by Mrs. Marrs in May, \$5.90; proceeds from a lunch and picnic in July, \$53.75; a collection at Miss Hicks address, \$9; cash, Mrs. W. C. Lee, for Belgian Relief, \$5; cash from Smithville district, \$15; cash from Smithville district, \$11; donations from members to Y.W.C.A., \$33; cash for 28 members, \$28; making a total of \$227.30. Our disbursements for the year were: January, to Miss Stocking, \$3.25; cash for Equal Franchise league, \$5.00; for the Military Y.M.C.A., \$20; expenses for patriotic evening, \$3.85; postage stamps, 40 cents; Belgian Relief, \$20 in April; Belgian Relief in July, \$5.00; Red Cross in July, \$9.00; expenses for the picnic, \$6.40; in August for the Great War Veterans, \$22.35; in August for the Military Y.M.C.A. \$40; in December \$9.60 for yarn; a donation to the Y.W.C.A. bazaar, \$33, and for the 28 members paid up to local \$28, making a total disbursement of \$205.85, and leaving on hand to begin the year 1918 \$21.35.

We are planning to have our meetings more interesting and expect to have a much larger membership. We are looking forward to a greater work on the social side of our community. I am sure any suggestions from you or any of the directors will be very gratefully received at any time.—Mrs. Sarah E. Jordan, sec.-treas. Cory W.S.G.G.A., Cory, Sask.

PLAN BETTER MEETINGS

The fourth annual meeting of the Women's Section of the Dinsmore G.G.A. was held in the hotel on December 12, 1917. The weather being very cold, only eight members were present. The financial statement was read showing that an active interest had been taken in the association. The receipts for the year were \$279.81; expenditure \$258.08, leaving a balance on hand of \$21.23. It was decided to donate \$20 to the Red Cross ambulance fund. A copy of the year book of the National

Earn money knitting at home

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Girls, write to-day and we will send you just 25 big handsome bottles of our delightful "Princesses Royale" perfumes, which we want you to introduce among your friends at only 10c per bottle. We send six lovely colors, White Rose, Lily of the Valley, Wood Violets, Carnation, etc., and they are so sweet that everybody buys a bottle or two at once.

Return our money, only \$2.50, when the perfume is sold, and we will at once send, all postage paid, the beautiful Pendant and Chain, and the gold filled Ring, just as represented, and the lovely Watch, as well, you can also receive without selling any more goods for just showing your fine prizes to your friends and getting only five of them to sell our goods and earn fine prizes as you did. Don't delay. Write to-day. Address

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MONUMENTS

Council of Women was ordered. On the evening of January 22 we purpose giving a box social and dance to replenish our depleted funds. A helpful report of the district convention held in Rose-town was given by Mrs. H. Taylor, director for District 16. Our president, Mrs. Robson, was appointed a delegate to attend the annual convention in Regina. The following officers were elected for 1918: President, Mrs. Robson; vice-president, Mrs. Lawrence; directors, Mrs. W. M. Thrasher, Mrs. W. Lewis, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Lawrence and Mrs. Falk. The secretary-treasurer was Mrs. J. E. Falk. Mrs. H. Taylor was appointed auditor. An unique flower vase was presented to the retiring secretary, Mrs. Jones, as a token of appreciation for her efficient and painstaking work during the year. We are endeavoring to make the meetings for 1918 full of interest and helpfulness. —Mrs. J. E. Falk, secretary-treasurer, Dinsmore W.S.G.G.A., Dinsmore, Sask.

TOGO ACTIVE

The Women's Section Togo local have voted the following to the various funds mentioned. They held social evenings to raise the money: \$20 to Military Y.M.C.A. in France; \$12.50 to Ambulance fund (second contribution); \$10 to Prisoners of War fund. We have 15 members and some more intend to join.—Mrs. J. Wesley Hern, secretary, Togo W.G.G.A.

WOULD MISS THE NEIGHBORS

There are 14 members in our Homemakers' club this year. Not all our former members have joined yet, as we are a country club and we are scattered all around Lorie. The club runs east and west. We are the east members and there are quite a number who come from the west and we sometimes find it difficult to get from end to end. We find it difficult to raise funds. When we decide to have an entertainment or anything like that we find it difficult to get up a good program, as we have so far to go and arrange things. If we decide to make a meal or serve tea each member has to take her materials so far. We have quite a time to get the proceeds and when we get them we try to make a little go a long way.

This Christmas we remembered 24 of the boys who went to the front from around here. Each member chose a name, some of them choosing two, and made up the boxes at home at her convenience. We had socks knitted and we enclosed them in the boxes. Now we are knitting again. We got 20 pounds of wool, for there is only one member in the club who has not yet learned to knit. There is no rest room belonging to the club, but we have a library from the club which we are getting exchanged. We cannot afford a rest room, so we must get along without one. The meetings are held at each member's home in turn. If it were not for these meetings we would not get to see our neighbors. It surely is nice to see them all again. If one misses a meeting one feels like a stranger when the others haven't been seen for two months. We decided to send a parcel of second-hand clothing to Halifax. It was pretty stormy so we couldn't collect them all. We collected from five homes and a number of our members met to pack them. We found we had 75 pounds. We will make another shipment when we can collect it from the members, as well as a few contributions from outsiders. We are having printed programs this year. Our meetings are very interesting to us. Besides the business some member gives a paper on a current topic and altogether we find the meetings very enjoyable. The meetings are held on the fourth Thursday in every month. A cup of tea, sandwiches and cake are served after each meeting.—Leah K. Drager, secretary-treasurer, Lorie Homemakers' club, Lorie, Sask.

At our meeting this afternoon I was instructed to write you for year book, constitution and by-laws and any other information that would be helpful to a new organization. This is our second meeting and the ladies are turning out very well, but I hope as time goes on to have a larger assembly, and I think when we know more about the routine and get some work started it will be easier.—Mrs. E. O. Lowe, secretary, Catawqui W.G.G.A.

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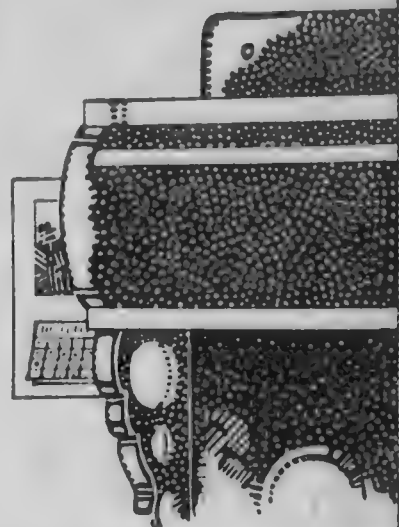
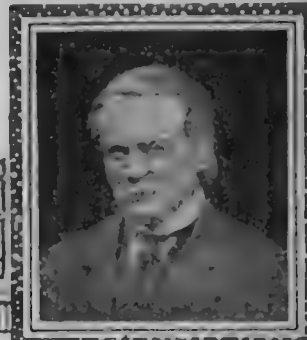
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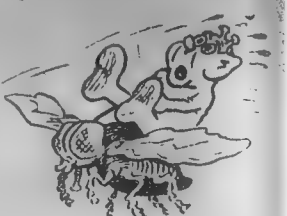


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Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON



NEW CONTEST

It was more difficult than usual to find a subject for your next contest, since you all did so splendidly on the last one. I didn't tell you last week how hard it was for me to judge your stories. They were all so splendid that I am sure there are some of you who will think some others of the stories should have received prizes. I think the difficulty is that they were all prize-winners and we did not have enough prizes for them all.

This month I want you to tell me what time of the year you would like your school holidays and why. You must give me at least three reasons for wishing your holidays at the time of year you state. This is the busy time of year for farm boys and girls, so if your story is in my office before May 31 it will be entered in the contest. Remember what I said some time ago about the necessity of doing your best and neatest writing. I get scores of letters and when they are poorly written I have no end of trouble in reading and marking them. Now send us your stories telling us about your vacation.

Only five boys and girls contributed to the Blue Cross this week, but those five sent us \$1.75. That is fine, but we want more boys and girls to have a share in this good work even if they only send us five cents. Did you read the story a couple of weeks ago entitled, "Our Humblest Allies." If you didn't, look up that number of The Guide and read it. Then you will see what a deserving cause the Blue Cross is. Contributions:—

Minnie MacDonald, Fertile, Sask. .25
Alice Blondin, Harris, Sask. .25
Hilda Ward, Kestnes, Sask. .50
Janet Sheppard, Leney, Sask. .25
Tommy Shepherd, Senate, Sask. .50
Dixie Patton.

AN ONTARIO WRITER

One great call of the present day is for soldiers to enlist to go overseas, but there is also another call, a very urgent call, for the boys and girls of Canada

to enlist as Soldiers of the Soil. We can't go and face the bullets as our fathers and our big brothers did, but we can give them strength to face the bullets by producing food for them. There are a great many ways we can "do our bit." Planting a garden is one very great help to our country. It is very interesting work too, when you have a nice mixture of vegetables and plenty of room for them to grow in. Hoeing in the root field is another job we can do to help our country out of her trouble, and it really isn't such a hard job either; it makes you enjoy your dinner alright. When beef and pork are so scarce we should raise more chickens. They will be of great value in making up for shortage of other meat and it is very interesting work too, the little downy chickens running along beside their proud mother makes a very pretty picture. We must also raise more pigs, now that pork is so much in demand. They're nice little

fellows too and will eat almost anything.

Just to do chores, either at the barn or at the house is a great help; it is very necessary and the women need help as well as the men. The girls can be of great help in the house, while the boys are out doing the chores in the barn. After the boys and girls have been out on the farm for so long, there will surely be a great many first-class farmers when this war is over.

We cannot face the battle

Like the young men that have gone;
But we can feed the pigs and cattle,
And help the soldiers to fight on.

We can do the chores and feeding

And help to make the hay;
We can do the hoeing and the weeding
For our boys so far away.

And when peace reigns o'er our land
We'll cheer the ones that faced the
fray;

But we'll not forget the ones that lent
a willing hand

When our own dear boys were far
away.

—Marguerite Bowman, R. B. No. 7,
Guelph, Ont.

EVERY LITTLE HELPS

One day in one of the cold storms we had a little pig which got covered over in a snow-bank, by the straw stack, and could not get out, as he was just a young pig. Papa heard him grunting, so he dug around in the snow till he found him, but he was nearly dead from hunger and cold. Papa was trying to feed him some grain, but he would not eat it at all. So I asked him if I might take him and try to bring him around, he said, "Yes."

So first I made a little pen for him in the corner of the stable. Then I carried him over and put him in it. I fed him milk with a little chop in it for nearly three weeks, but now he is able to eat grain like the other pigs—and is growing too.

Now if we had left him there till he died, it would have made that much less meat for the soldiers and the ones at home too.—Marion Jamieson, Delburne, Alberta.

DO YOU WANT TO SEE THE LADY DOO DADS?

ARE there any lady Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo? That is what is puzzling lots of boys and girls who look forward to the visit of the Doo Dads each week. Many of them have written to the Artist asking why it is that he never draws any girl Doo Dads and wondering if he has ever seen them. In all his trips to the wonderful land where the Doo Dads live he has never seen any, or he would surely have drawn some of them. But there may be some of them there. He has noticed that every time he paid his weekly visit to the Wonderland of Doo the little fellows were very anxious that he would not wander around too much. Once when he took a new path he caught a glimpse of a big pleasant valley. But as soon as he peeked over the hill there was a great scampering and he could not see just who was living there. May be that is where the Lady Doo Dads live. He was just going down to investigate when Flannelfeet the Cop rushed out waving his big stick and ordering him back. All the other Doo Dads that you know so well also gathered around him and tried to pull him away. He did not want to offend them for fear they would not let him draw them any more. He knew what a disappointment that would be each week to thousands of boys and girls so he withdrew. However, he is going to try and persuade the Doo Dads to let him visit the hidden valley. Here he is pinning up a letter that he received from a little girl. He is sure that they will grant her request. The Doo Dads are very proud of having their picture in the paper each week. He has told them of all the nice things that the boys and girls have said about them and of how they love to see them every week. And so the Doo Dads have learned to like the boys and girls. You know that if you love and appreciate people they will soon feel the same toward you. Here are the Doo Dads reading Gladys Hope's letter. Some are into mischief, of course, for that is their nature. Others, including Roly and Poly and Percy Haw Haw the Dude, who is a great lady's man, are trying to decide whether they will let the artist visit the hidden valley or not. He is holding up Flannelfeet the Cop, who sees his name in the letter and is so pleased that he will probably not prevent the Artist from visiting the valley. If he is successful in persuading the Doo Dads to let him wander all over the Wonderland of Doo he will probably find the Lady Doo Dads and will draw some of them for next week.

A RISKY SAIL

One Sunday last spring I went out for a sail with my brothers and some friends. We brought the boat into a pond. Six of us went into the boat, of whom I was one. We rowed out into the middle and began to rock the boat. After a while it was half filled with water. Now we had to stand on the seats and take the oars and push towards land. It was shallow water by the land, so that we had to seek our landing by a fence. When we were on the fence we had to empty the water out of the boat some kind of way. Some walked to land in the water because it was not very deep by the fence. When we had the boat emptied we rowed to land and went home.—Jack Norlander, Strassburg, Sask.



Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

titles will be held to be of no value in this country."

Referring more particularly to hereditary titles Hon. N. W. Rowell said: "The effect is to develop the twin evils of snobbery and flunkeyism, both incompatible with a free democracy. We do not wish to see these twin evils flourish in Canada by the enlargement or development of such a system."

"This contagious disease, this thirst for titles" said Ernest Lapointe, "is not new. It has been so for ages, it is a remnant of the middle ages and in these modern days people are getting sick of it."

A "Real Liberal"

Mr. R. L. Richardson, in moving that the resolution be made to apply to all titles, declared that it was a delight to him to see his old leader of twenty-five years ago again declaring that he was "a democrat to the hilt." "I wish," he said, "we could see that bonfire in the house to-night and burn up all titles. We have had one Prime Minister of Canada who refused a title. I refer to the Hon. Alexander McKenzie—and I am sure when I speak the



No Room to Spare

name of Hon. Alexander McKenzie the blood must flow fast through the veins of real Liberals, because he was a real Liberal."

Railway matters came under review at the Tuesday sitting of the house when Hon. J. D. Reid's resolution providing for the purchase by the government of equipment for the railways, the same to be covered by issuance of equipment bonds. The minister and his colleagues justified this course as a war measure and asked that the power should be given to the government until one year after the conclusion of the war. Incidentally the statement was made by Hon. A. K. MacLean, acting minister of finance, that "there are obligations of the Canadian Northern maturing this year to the extent of

\$78,000,000 which we must care for in some way or other, because that railway system belongs to the country. The purpose of the resolution, he added, was to assist the railway systems in which the Government is interested directly and indirectly to secure sufficient rolling stock so that the trade and commerce of the country can be carried on unimpeded and without loss to the citizens of Canada.

Will Spend Fifty Millions

Opposition members received some support from Government members in objecting to the Government being given a blank cheque to cover expenditures on railway equipment for an indefinite period, Sir Wilfrid Laurier declaring it to be the generally accepted rule that the government must state what it is proposed to spend. The Government agreed in the end to limit the operation of the bill to one year and the amount to be spent within that period to fifty million dollars. This means that the authority of Parliament will have to be secured from year to year for this expenditure.

The half billion war appropriation, which came under review on Wednesday, brought forth long statements by the Prime Minister and Major-General Mewburn, covering the military situation as it affects Canada to date and the financial prospects for the future. Sir Robert Borden said that the war expenditure for the year previous to April 8 had been over 302 million dollars as compared with approximately 306 millions in the previous twelve months period, not inclusive of some bills still to come from the Imperial Government for the maintenance of the Canadian army in the field. The expenditure on the Naval Service for the year was ten million dollars and this amount will be increased to nineteen millions this year, due to a large growth in naval activities in all directions.

War Expenditures

Estimated war expenditures for the current fiscal year Sir Robert placed at 443 millions, of which 225 millions would be spent overseas and 217 millions in Canada. The estimates are based on the assumption that the operation of the Military Service act will increase the number of troops raised in Canada to a total of half a million men as follows: First draft, Military Service Act, 100,000; home defence force, 10,000; in England, 150,000; in France, 140,000; discharged after service at the front, killed, died of wounds, etc., 100,000.

General Mewburn, after dealing with the necessity of providing additional reinforcements and other aspects of the military situation, had some interesting remarks to make in regard to the matter of demobilization after the war is over: "Demobilization," he said, "is now going on in a very small way. It will grow apace, and I may say that should demobilization commence tomorrow, it is estimated it will take some eighteen months to convey our troops back from France. The United States troops also have to be brought back. It is estimated by the war office that at least thirty or forty thousand troops would proceed per day across the channel from France. The problem, therefore, is large. We are working on a scheme of demobilization which is almost complete; and we hope to have a perfect organization, so that when demobilization takes place there will be a complete decentralization by the military districts so that we shall be able to carry out the task effectively."

TO MAKE BRIQUETTES

It is stated that an arrangement has been entered into between the federal government, the province of Manitoba and the province of Saskatchewan whereby a plant for the manufacture of anthracite briquettes from prairie lignite coal will be established in the Estevan district in Saskatchewan.

The plant will cost \$400,000, the federal government putting up \$200,000 and the provinces \$100,000 each. The plant will become the property of the two provinces on its completion. The federal government has charge of the erection of the plant, and it is said that it will be in operation by next winter.

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Western King Manufacturing Co., Limited, Winnipeg

Week's War Summary

The third and fiercest attack that has yet developed out of the German offensive on the West front has been in progress during the past week. Just one week ago, the Germans with unexpected suddenness launched a terrific blow on the British line between La Basse and Armentieres, a distance of eleven miles. During the week, the battle has grown in fierceness and has extended north to Ypres, covering a total front from La Basse, of twenty-two miles. This region where the battle is now raging lies twenty to forty miles north of Arras, and over a hundred miles north of La Fere, in which district the Germans were so active ten days ago. They are still attacking in that southerly portion of the line, but their efforts to blast a way through the allied front has been transferred for the time being to the more northerly region, in France and Belgium, where once more such old battle grounds as Givenchy, Messines Ridge and Ypres, are strewn with thousands of dead and wounded soldiers.

It is reported that the Germans, by moving with marvellous quickness from a southerly part of their first offensive, were able to throw some 250,000 fresh troops and powerful artillery into the eleven miles of front between La Basse and Armentieres. The losses which they suffered were frightful, but the Prussian disregard for life again prevailed and by sheer force of numbers, the British line was pressed back, until now the Germans have a well-defined wedge driven into the allied front for a distance of almost ten miles at the deepest point. The base of this wedge or salient extends from Ypres south as far as La Basse. At the time of writing, the despatches from the front would indicate that the British forces, which were being rapidly reinforced by French and American troops from the south, had checked the German advance. But the battle, which has been in progress for a whole week, now continues with unabated fury, and the decision of it still hangs in the balance. There is this to be said, however, that the Germans, unless they are successful in gaining more ground than they now possess between Ypres and La Basse, have placed themselves in a very dangerous salient, and doubtless would be forced to retire, or suffer complete annihilation under the pressure of the cross-fire from the British and Canadian forces which flank them.

The Canadians have not been engaged to any marked extent in the present phase of the great engagement on the West front. They are still located around Lens, some few miles south of La Basse. It was feared for a time that the Canadians might be forced into a "pocket" through the German advance, and either be forced to retire, or run the grave risk of being captured. The Germans, so far, whether by design or accident, have carefully avoided that portion of the line held by the Canadians, but it would not be surprising to find the Canadian lads this week combining with the British in a bitter counter attack on the German positions within their newly made salient.

At the point of their wedge projected into the British lines, the Germans are now about twenty-one miles from Dunkirk, which is situated on the Straits of Dover. Having failed to divide the French and British forces two weeks ago when he launched his initial attack through Cambrai and St. Quentin and stopped short of Amiens, Hindenburg has evidently hit upon the plan of striking hard and fast at various points along the allied line between La Fere and Arras on the South, and between Arras and Ypres on the North. If by doing so, the Hun can effect a series of wedges into the allied lines such as has been made between Ypres and La Basse this week, he may be able to force a general retirement of the British and French and American troops over a front of 150 miles. But the question is: Can Germany stand the terrible slaughter which such a policy would involve? There seems little doubt now that the German idea is to throw all the weight and resource possible into the proposition of securing a final end of the war in the next six months. Germany is willing to sacrifice everything to this

end, and, therefore, we may expect a continuation all summer of the desperate fighting which has been in progress during the past three weeks. The test of strength in this war has really come in the issue of the present struggle, and it would seem that only superior resources in numbers of men and in strength of artillery will prevent the Germans from realizing their desire and objective.

In one very important department of the army, the Allies, judging from the reports, have a distinct advantage over the enemy, and that is in the air. In one day's fighting, on Friday, sixty-two German aeroplanes were brought down while only twelve British machines were put out of commission. Great damage was done to the attacking German forces by a large number of low-flying British air-men who swept with bombs and machine gun fire, roadways packed with German soldiery advancing to attack the British lines.

As the time goes on, the strategy of the German staff, which has been puzzlingly rapid in its application during the past fortnight, will be fully appreciated by the Allied commander-in-chief, General Foch.

The rapid rotation of Germany's divisions is calculated to allow the enemy to keep in reserve a greater number of fresh troops. The more quickly he can reform them, the more, temporarily, he has available. Such a system obviously, has its drawbacks, as it can only be carried out for a limited time. It is one more sign of Germany's determination to win the war in this battle, and risk all in doing so.

The destruction of the British army is his object. There is, therefore, satisfaction in noting that so far the destruction of his own army has proceeded more rapidly, though the situation is still serious. To date, the British army has been attacked by greater numbers, but this inequality is being overcome rapidly by reinforcements.

The appointment of General Foch by the supreme war council at Versailles, as General-in-Chief of the Allied armies on the western front, has been greeted by British and American and Canadian governments with great satisfaction. He will direct the strategy of all the Allied armies on the western front, and the result is expected to reveal much closer co-operation between the various divisions than has been possible in the past.

LLOYD GEORGE'S STROKE

On April 9 David Lloyd George, Prime Minister of Great Britain, made, what was regarded in the United Kingdom, the boldest stroke of his career by coupling Home Rule for Ireland with the conscription of Irishmen in presenting to the British House of Commons the Man Power Bill, which embodies the Government's scheme for securing reserves for the armies in France. Lloyd George proposes to call out men from the mines, transport services, civil service, by cancelling a number of exemptions, and raising the military age limit to fifty years.

From his first sentence on Ireland, the premier was assailed with what Reuter's correspondent describes as "running hostile comment from the Irish benches."

The new Nationalist leader, John Dillon, who is more typical of the fiery old-time Irish resister than his courtly predecessor, the late John Redmond, denounced conscription for Ireland heartily. Nor was there any signs of support from the Ulster faction. The Irish Unionists met under the chairmanship of Sir Edward Carson and resolved to support conscription, but they were merely endorsing what has been one of the planks in their platform.

It is felt generally in England that there is a greater and stronger franchise in the country than any operating in the house of commons—that is, public opinion, which apparently demands that the Irish question shall not stand in the way of winning the war.

Lloyd George's speech revealed that the Irish Convention had not reached any agreement and that the constructive work must be done by the cabinet, guided somewhat by Irish opinion as revealed in the debates of the convention.

The discussion on the whole question at the request of Mr. Asquith was held over until Tuesday of this week.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, April 15, 1918)

Oats—On Monday last the market advanced sharply from the break which had occurred during the latter part of the previous week. Exporters and shippers were buyers of futures and shorts rushed for cover. There was also a steady demand for cash oats. These conditions continued during the first half of the week, but it was apparent that the buying which had developed on the break was not maintained on the advance. Toward the end of the week American markets reported poor demand for cash corn and oats, with exporters offering to re-sell seaboard holdings. Prices declined and Winnipeg May futures showed a loss of half a cent from the previous week.

Barley markets have been quiet and fluctuations have been narrow. Movement has been heavy and with limited demand, prices have eased off on all grades.

Flax markets have been dull and prices have worked slightly lower. Crushers are reported to be holding off rather than pay the present high prices. Minneapolis reports the arrival of small lots of Argentine flax and it is stated that this seed has been in transit for more than three months. Heavier arrivals from this source are expected.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	April	Week	Year
Oats—9	10 11 12 13 15	ago	ago
May 94	95 94 94 92 93	94	70
July 91	91 91 90 89 90	91	68
Flax—			
May 386 385 388 386 385 386	388	300	
July 383 382 384 382 382 383	385	302	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOPKES

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, April 10, was as follows:—

Grain	Moose Jaw	Rec'd dur.	Ship'd dur.	Now in
	ing week	ing week	ing week	store
Wheat	144,288	33,788	547,505	
Oats	95,605	99,353	1,163,069	
Barley	1,728	22,776		
Flax	7,112	15,205		

THE CASH TRADE

Minneapolis, April 13

CORN—Limited demand at 3 to 5c lower. Bids were then 5 to 10c down. No. 5 yellow closed at \$1.35 to \$1.45.

OATS—Slow and 1/2 to 1c lower premium. At the close the price basis was 2 1/2 to 3 1/2c over May. No. 3 white closed at 86 1/2 to 87 1/2c. No. 4 white at 84 to 87c.

RYE—Slow demand. The market was \$2.65 all morning, but closed 1c higher. No. 2 rye closed at \$2.64 to \$2.66.

BARLEY—Fair demand, mostly unchanged. Prices closed at \$1.50 to \$1.87.

FLAX—Stronger at 1 to 2c over May. No. 1 seed closed at \$4.09 1/2 to \$4.11 1/2 on spot and to arrive.

BIG WINTER WHEAT CROP INDICATED

According to the government report on the condition of winter wheat in the United States on April 1, a crop of 560,000,000 bushels is indicated.

This total has been exceeded only twice, namely, in 1914 and 1915. Yet there is a chance that the crop may be greater than indicated by the April 1 condition. At any rate, there is a precedent for the hope. In 1914 the April 1 condition indicated a crop of 551,000,000 bushels, but conditions improved and 684,000,000 was harvested. Again in 1915, the April 1 condition indicated 619,000,000, yet 673,000,000 was harvested. Last year's winter wheat crop was small, only 418,000,000 bushels.

The April 1 condition of winter rye is given at 35.8, indicating a crop of 86,000,000 bushels, which will be a record yield, and 26,000,000 greater than in 1917, and 38,000,000 larger than in 1916.

FIXED WHEAT PRICES

	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	Ty1	Ty2	Ty3
Fixed	221	218	215	208	196	187	213	212	207
Year									
ago	229 1/2	224 1/2	219 1/2	209 1/2	190 1/2	158 1/2	..	..	..

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur, April 9 to April 15, inclusive

Date	Feed Wheat	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX		
		2CW	3 CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW
Apr. 9	177	95½	91½	90½	88½	85½	165	160	145	140	386	380	381
10	177	96½	92½	91½	89½	86½	166	161	145	140	385	379½	360
11	77	96	92	91½	89½	85½	166	161	145	140	388½	382½	363½
12	177	95½	91½	91	89	85½	167	162	145	135	386½	381½	361½
13	77	96	90½	89½	87½	83½	162	157	137	132	385½	380½	360½
15	177	94½	90½	90½	88½	84½	162	137	...	...	388½	381½	361½
Week ago	178	96½	92½	91½	89½	85½	165	160	145	140	388½	382½	363½
Year ago	119½	71½	70½	70½	68	68½	117½	100	95	95	299	295	282

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg	Toronto	Calgary	Chicago	St. Paul
	April 15	Apr. 12	Apr. 13	Apr. 11	Apr. 12
Cattle	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o
Choice steers	11.00-12.00	10.50-11.00	12.50-13.50	11.85-12.50	13.75-15.85
Best butcher steers	9.00-11.00	9.75-10.25	11.00-12.00	11.00-11.75	11.50-13.75
Fair to good butcher steers	7.75-9.00	8.50-9.50	9.00-11.00	9.25-11.00	9.50-10.25
Good to choice fat cows	9.50-10.50	7.50-8.50	8.00-10.00	9.25-10.00	11.00-12.75
Medium to good cows	9.00-9.50	6.00-7.00	7.00-7.50	8.00-9.00	9.75-11.00
Common cows	7.50-9.00	4.00-5.50	6.75-7.50	7.00-8.00	7.00-7.40
Canners	5.00-6.50	3.75-4.25	5.50-6.50	4.00-6.00	6.25-7.40
Good to choice heifers	10.00-11.00	9.00-10.00	10.50-12.00	8.50-10.50	11.50-13.25
Fair to good heifers	8.50-9.50	8.00-9.00	9.00-10.50	6.00-8.50	8.75-11.50
Best cows	8.00-9.50	7.50-8.50	7.50-7.50	7.50-7.50	8.00-8.00
Best butcher bulls	8.00-8.50	7.00-8.00	9.00-10.50	7.50-9.00	10.50-11.75
Common to bologna bulls	6.50-7.75	5.50-6.50	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.50	7.50-10.00
Fair to good feeder steers	9.50-10.25	8.50-7.75	9.50-10.75	8.75-10.75	10.25-12.25
Best to good stocker steers	8.00-9.25	6.50-7.50	8.00-9.50	8.00-9.25	9.00-10.25
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$100	\$100-\$125	\$75-\$80	.....
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$60-\$70	\$50-\$65	\$65-\$90	\$65-\$75	.....
Hogs	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o
Choice hogs, fed and watered	19.50	\$15.50	21.00	21.00	17.50-17.45
Light hogs	18.00	12.00-13.00	.....	.....	18.00-17.50
Heavy hogs	17.00	10.00-11.00	.....	.....	15.00-15.75
Stags	11.00-14.00	6.00-7.50	.....	.....	10.75-17.40
Sheep and Lambs	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o	\$ c o
Choice lambs	16.00-18.00	11.75-12.25	19.50-20.70	16.00-16.50	14.00-20.75
Best killing sheep	9.00-14.00	8.50-9.25	11.50-14.50	13.50-16.00	15.50-17.50

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
Cash Grain	\$0.90 1/2	\$0.86 1/2-\$0.87 1/2
3 white oats	1.32-1.62	1.50-1.57
Barley	3.85 1/2	4.09 1/2-4.11 1/2
Flax, No. 1	.....	.....

We quote this class of stuff at \$10 to \$10.50 and the best cows \$9.25 to \$10.00; medium cows \$8.00 to \$9.00 and common killing cows a dollar lower with canners and cutters from \$4.00 to \$6.00. With the advantage on the market of a number of cow bill buyers the trade in stocker cows was much keener than for some weeks past and a considerable number of cows and heifers changed at from \$65 to \$80. The bulk of the stocker steers were cleaned up from \$10 to \$10.75 being paid in a few instances for some short keep feeders. Most of the lighter cattle selling from \$40 to \$50 and good veal calves 180 to 250 pounds, from 10 cents to 11 cents.

The favorable weather that the farmers have experienced this week had an effect on the hog receipts and the run was light. Our early week's hogs, including Thursday's receipts sold at \$20.85. Friday's run was somewhat heavier and we obtained an advance to \$21 on all our hogs.

We quote choice fat lambs 16 to \$16.50; fat wethers \$15 to \$16; and fat ewes \$13 to \$14.

There were very few choice killing cattle on sale this week and any offering showing quality and condition found a ready sale at good prices. The best killing steers are those weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds.

The prospects for the choice grain-fed cattle are good and we anticipate a strengthening market shortly as this class of stuff is getting scarce. The most of the butcher cattle being offered show lack of finish and this has a tendency to hold prices down as the buyers would rather pay the high prices for the good stuff. The farmers are fully appreciating the advantage of co-operative marketing as is evidenced by the number of shipments we received during the past few weeks.

TORONTO

Toronto, April 10.—With about 3,000 cattle on sale on Monday and a good demand, we had a very active market. Any good butcher cattle weighing from 1,100 lbs. and upwards were selling at a strong quarter higher than they were during the previous week. The light weight butcher cattle were a little slow of sale. The butcher cow trade was very good, the better class selling a little higher. There was a good demand for butcher bulls.

For milch cows and springers, the better class of cows met a ready sale at steady prices. Ordinary cows were a little slow of sale. We have had a good inquiry all this week for breeder stockers and feeders for grazing purposes, and for thin young cows for the grass. The indications are that any steers with weight and quality are going to sell considerably higher from now on. We feel very bullish about this class of cattle. We do not look for much improvement for common butchers, that is light weight half finished cattle.

In the small stuff department there has been a very heavy run of calves this week, and all classes were off at the close at from \$1 to \$2 per cwt., especially the common grades. There is a strong demand for handy weight sheep, and for good yearlings.

The hog market showed a tendency to go lower this week. Today they are bidding \$20.25 fed and watered, and \$20.50 weighed off cars.

PRICES FELL AT MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis, April 13.—Realization that the crucial period of the war is at hand; that a matter of a few hours may, and probably will, decide the fate of the warring nations; that the British, "fighting with their backs to the wall," are literally standing between Germany and the United States, had a depressing effect on all markets, grain, stock and cotton. Excepting when the big drive began, three weeks ago, at no time since 1914 has the war been so close to Minneapolis as it was today, as reflected in the serious attitude of the members of the grain exchange.

News of Herds and Flocks

ANOTHER MCGREGOR IMPORTATION

At the Omaha sale on April 3, held under the auspices of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, J. D. McGregor bought for export to Canada 21 head of registered bulls. These bulls were pronounced by Secretary Gray of the American association the best bunch of Aberdeen-Angus bulls ever exported. Many of them are 18 months to two years of age, and all are ready for farm or ranch service. They are the pick of 82 head sold at Omaha, and those 82 head in turn are the pick of Iowa and Nebraska herds. "The breeding of some of these young bulls," says Secretary Gray, "cannot be improved upon. But for the fact that they came from the herds of small breeders who have not as yet progressed far enough to hold their own sales, they would class as \$1,000 bulls and higher."

Erro 2nd is a Chieftan Trojan-Erica, 18 months old, and carries much Blackbird blood. Homewood Prito 5th is a Pride of Aberdeen, 19 months old, and carries both Blackbird and Blackcap blood.

Homewood Adam 3rd, a Balwyllo is about 15 months old.

King of Homewood 5th is a Rothiemay Queen of about the same age.

All four are from the herd of R. J. Hadley, Grinnell, Iowa.

Beal of Mount Vernon is a Blackbird

nearly two years of age, and is a superbly-bred one, carrying Blackbird blood on both sides, as well as descending from such great show bulls as O. V. Battles' Glenfoill Thick-set 2nd, Black Woodlam, Heather Lad of Emerson 2nd, and others. The herd of Oliver Hammers, Malvern, Iowa, produced him.

King Beal and King Beal 2nd are two others from this herd, both Queen Mothers and within a day of the same age, which lacks but a month of two years. The breeding on these three from the Hammers' herd cannot be excelled in America by any but the highest-priced show herd bulls.

Wrigley, a Heather Bloom aged 18 months, was bought from the herd of W. A. Moffit, Mechanicsville, Iowa.

Two Thornburg, Iowa, herds furnished seven head of high-class bulls, Pine Hille Ness and Pine Hill Triumph being a Pride of Aberdeen and a Queen Mother, respectively, from the herd of W. C. Rickey.

Blackbird Captain and Pin Park Bertram, two Blackbirds, Pine Park P. 7th, a Pride of Aberdeen, and Pine Park K.P. 2nd, a K. Pride of Aberdeen, all came from the herd of J. B. Wardrip.

The herd of C. L. Reasoner, Keswick, Iowa, furnished Paul Elgon, a Pride of Aberdeen.

Five great young bulls from the herd of J. S. Athen, Hamburg, Iowa. These are all over 18 months of age.

Homewood Cub, a Della from the herd of R. J. Hadley, Grinnell, Iowa, completed the bull purchase at this sale.

Kenneth McGregor has also just completed a deal to bring in immediately 50 more head from the United States. Twenty-seven head of cows and heifers were purchased from the University of Ohio Experiment Station at Wooster. These animals were all bred by the station, which has contributed many show steers to the International Exposition at Chicago. Eight head have calves at foot, and the others are due to calve within the next six weeks. They are in fine breeding condition. The S. Melvin herd, Greenfield, Illinois, has contributed 19 head of heifers and cows that are bred "in the purple." In the Melvin bunch are many Blackbirds, Queen Mothers, Prides and Ericas and other leading families. Mr. Melvin is one of the oldest and most reliable breeders of the Middle Western States, though he has never shown a herd. He has been breeding Aberdeen-Angus for the past quarter of a century.

A SENSATIONAL AUCTION SALE

The auction sale at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on March 28, of the Hill-Crest herd of Holsteins, owned by G. A. Brethen of Norwood, along with drafts from the herds of A. C. Hardy and J. W. Stewart of Brockville and Lyn respectively, was easily the most sensational sale of dairy cattle ever held in Canada. Over 50 head, including in the number many young things (even calves a few days old being sold separately), made an average of approximately \$700. That high-class Holsteins are in brisk demand was shown by the sale of the young cow Hill-Crest King Pontiac Rauwerd for \$4,400, of Hill-Crest Miffy Echo Countess for \$3,000, the heifer calf, Hill-Crest Echo Sylvia Rauwerd for \$2,900, and a goodly number of other cows for \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. A tribute to the quality of the stuff offered may be found in the fact that the heaviest buyer was John A. Bell, Jr., of Pittsburgh, Pa., a new breeder who is expending a small fortune on the foundation of a herd which is expected to be the most select in breeding and performance of any in the world.

ANGUS PRICES IN SCOTLAND

At the great Perth sale, February 5-6, Aberdeen-Angus cattle established some great records for the breed. J. Ernest Kerr, of Dollar, topped the sale at \$7,350 for a bull calf born in March, 1917. This bull, Elleanach of Harviestoun, not only won in his class at the show which preceded the sale, but carried off all the champion prizes. He is one of the Eisa line of Ericas, being by Jason of Ballindalloch, the champion of the Perth sales of 1916, and out of Everilda of Harviestoun by Prince of the Wassail, also bred at Ballindalloch. His buyer was Charles Penny, Skillymarno, Aberdeenshire.

The second best price at the sale was for the reserve champion Etrurian of Bleaton, owned by J. M. Marshall of Bleaton, Blairgowrie. This bull went to Worcester-shire at \$3,150. J. Ernest Kerr had the remarkable average of \$3,842 for the three bulls sold by him, thus having the highest average as well as the top price for at least two years in succession. The next best herd average was \$1,487 for three from Kinermony. The Ballindalloch average for seven was \$1,336. Eight from Bleaton averaged \$943, three from Lord Allendale's herd at Bywell \$612, five from Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny \$545, and four from Sir J. R. Findlay of Aberlour \$542. The 323 bulls cashed averaged \$326, as against \$321 each for 295 last year.

The females sold fairly well, the best price being \$1,312 for a two-year-old heifer. Forty heifers of this age averaged \$880. Sixty-six yearlings averaged \$279 with a highest price of \$1,155. Sixteen cows averaged \$232, with a best figure of \$514. The overhead average for 445 cattle sold was \$321, as against \$299 for 415 in 1917.

A. E. Wilson, Dominion Seed Commissioner, in an interview in Regina said that "sufficient oats are available to the Dominion Seed Purchasing Commission to provide seed for all sections of the Dominion."

The Country Town

Continued from Page 8

country interests. The city party will include the business men and the owners of real estate. The country party is often made up of retired farmers. The city party is progressive, it wants the place to grow, and is eager for new railways and industries. The retired farmers want principally to keep down taxes. The city party is keen for making the village more attractive. The retired farmer is afraid of the cost of street lighting and paving. Thus the city interests incorporate the energy, the enterprise and the optimism of the village. All this tends to hand the fort over to the city, and sunder it more completely from the country.

As a matter of fact there is no need of strife between these two parties. It is true that the retired farmer is distrustful of schemes to increase the population. He has good reason to be. Villages in Ontario, he knows, are heavily burdened with debt incurred by bonusing industries which became bankrupt as soon as they had exhausted the bonus. You can see the empty buildings in many a sadder and wiser Ontario village. He suspects that the real motive for this "progressive" policy is the desire to induce a real estate boom, and that the leaders of "progress" want nothing so much as to make a fortune at the expense of the village and get out. Admitting that the retired farmer is sometimes a "reactionary old cuss" too often, we can still claim for him that he has the better of the argument with his "progressive" rivals. They are at heart speculators, while he wants only what he earns. They are at war with rural ideals, while he is in sympathy with them.

Bringing the Village Up-to-Date

At the same time, he needs to take a few leaves out of their book. If the village is to be a suitable dwelling place for enlightened human beings it must be sanitary, comfortable and brightly. If he fights every proposal to build pavements, instal street lamps and keep the cows off the streets he is a bad citizen, and a disgrace to either country or village. These things represent the irreducible minimum for modern living. And, moreover, it is an entirely justifiable ambition in the village that it wants to grow. It has a right to seek to be bigger than its neighboring villages. Such emulation is wholesome. It has a right to seek to attract and support industries. Life incorrigibly craves variety. It is particularly desirable, in a region where the returns from labor and investment come in but once a year, that some affiliated industries should be encouraged in order to provide a more regular and frequent distribution of money. One of the most vital problems in regard to agriculture is its alliance with manufacturing. And Canada stands to benefit by such a policy more than most countries, because of the length of our winters. The point is to secure those industries which readily adjust themselves to such locations. This is the very thing which has been overlooked. An expert commission which should gather information from countries which have successfully combined agriculture and manufacturing, and make a detailed survey of industrial opportunities in farming districts in Canada, would justify its appointments. It would benefit the whole nation if the drift to the city, the chief reason for which is that the industrial opportunities cluster there, should be reversed.

The Centre of the Country District

If the village is to be a real part of the country, and the commercial and social centre of a country district, certain things are to be sought. Good roads, leading directly to the village from every part of its constituency are desirable. This is one of the insistent problems of rural planning. All the social and commercial institutions of the constituency should be grouped in the village. Instead of scattered one-room school-houses dotting the adjacent country-side there should be one consolidated school in the village. As far as possible a similar arrangement of

churches should be followed. In the village also should convene the lodges, clubs and voluntary associations of the neighborhood. Some community institution, of a social character, which will be big enough to hold all the people without distinction of sex or sect should be added.

The more co-operative business is done in the village the quicker will it swing into a truly rural character. As I have already said, the modern village is primarily an economic phenomenon. The nature of the business done in it will determine, more than anything else, its type. Just in proportion as farmer-owned co-operative agencies and industries are added to or replace the businesses which now exist there will it grow in loyalty to the country.

One could fill volumes with rhapsodies on the joys of village life. All the songs in the world have come from the open country, as it is found in wild nature or on the farm or in the village. City poetry is horrible stuff, like Thomson's City of Dreadful Night. Nevertheless the cold fact is that the throngs are passing out of the country and into the city. They often go unwillingly, and their later years are haunted with memories of what they have lost. Now and again one sees an heroic effort, in the form of garden suburbs or factory locations in the open country, to shake off the killing grasp of the big city. But, on the whole, the city continues unhindered its cruel work of ravishing and destroying the people born in the country. Can the destruction be stopped? Many wise and good men and women are hopefully trying to answer that question at the present time. They will not find the answer till they have learned how the village may be transformed.

MRS. PARLBY ILL

Members of the U.F.W.A. will be sorry to learn that their president, Mrs. Walter Parlby, was taken seriously ill while attending the Girl's Conference in Calgary last week. She underwent a serious operation at the General Hospital, on Tuesday morning, and although the operation itself was successful, the doctors will not be able to pronounce her out of danger for a few days.

SCARE IN ALBERTA

Taking cognizance of rumors that formaldehyde used for the treatment of seed grain has been tampered with by alien enemies, Deputy Minister H. A. Craig, of the Alberta department of agriculture, last week advised all farmers to refrain from the use of formaldehyde until definite tests were made.

Mr. Craig made the following statement on Thursday last:

"Rumors have reached the department of agriculture that formaldehyde, used for the treatment of seed grain, has been tampered with by alien enemies for the purpose of destroying the seed which is being treated for smut; the department has collected 30 samples of the formaldehyde from different parts of the province.

"Wheat and oats are being treated with these samples and germinated at the schools of agriculture and at the provincial university. Reliable information as to the results cannot be known for four or five days.

"The only advice the department can give to the farmers in the meantime is that they should treat their seed grain with bluestone at the rate of one pound to ten gallons of water."

Mr. Craig concluded by stating that the results of the test will be made public just as soon as they are known.

The rumor that the formaldehyde was being tampered with by alien enemies originated in the Carmangay district. Superintendent Fairfield, of the experimental farm at Lethbridge, is now conducting tests.

It is estimated that the annual losses in the United States due to rats equal \$200,000,000 and that in order to feed and otherwise provide for the enormous destructive army of rats the labor of 200,000 men are required annually.

MARKETING MANITOBA WOOL

Representatives of the various Provincial Sheep Breeders' Associations met in conference in Toronto, in February, and at that time the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited was organized. This association is intended to act as an overhead selling and purchasing agency for sheep owners of the Dominion who wish to make use of it. It has been decided by the Manitoba Department of Agriculture to market through this organization the wool consigned to it by wool growers of the province. Previously the Department did the selling itself, this year the Association will do it. The new company is not yet in a position to assemble this wool itself so the Department is doing this on lines similar to those of former years.

The Department of Agriculture, acting as agent for the farmers, will, up to July 10, 1918, receive the wool delivered in Winnipeg, where it will be weighed, sorted and graded under the supervision of expert wool graders supplied by the Federal Department of Agriculture. The wool will then be sold on grade for the highest obtainable price.

On receipt of wool, an advance of seventy-five per cent. of the market price will be made, and the balance will be paid when the wool is sold. In every case payment will be made according to grade.

Past experience has shown that station agents generally base freight charges on approximate weights. As a consequence, the Department has been obliged to make a large number of readjustments with the railway companies in Winnipeg. For this reason all shippers are asked to send consignments "freight charges collect." Another reason why this is advisable is that many shipments are sent from sidings and small stations where there are no station agents, and where the shippers are therefore unable to prepay freight.

Will Supply Sacks

Prior to the time of delivery, wool sacks, 40 inches wide and 7½ feet long, capable of holding from 200 to 240 pounds of wool, will, upon request, be supplied without charge on the following basis: One bag for every twenty fleeces. Where a farmer has a small number of fleeces, say from five to twelve, clean jute bags can be used. Care should be exercised in this connection to see that all bags are turned inside out and properly shaken, so as to avoid the chance of loose fibres along the seams mixing in the wool. The payment for sacks will be deducted from the price of the wool when payment therefor is made. Send all orders for bags direct to the Co-operative Wool Agent, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

Paper twines, especially made for tying wool, will upon request, be sent to shippers at one cent apiece. One string is needed for each fleece. The price of the twine will be deducted from the payment for wool. Prepayment for twine should not be sent but the Department only written as to how many twines are needed.

Addressed shipping tags will be forwarded each consignor, to be filled in giving actual weights in each lot. Two tags should be used for each sack. One is tied to the fleeces inside and the other securely fastened to the outside of each sack. This is important as some shipments last year were entirely devoid of any trace of the consignor's name and the ownership of the wool was very difficult to establish. Shipments should be made by freight and the bill of lading forwarded by mail to the Co-operative Wool Agent, Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg. The wool must be received at Winnipeg by July 10, addressed to The Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Winnipeg.

FEEDING GRAIN IN STOCK YARDS

No grain may now be fed to livestock awaiting slaughter in stock yards eight hours before killing. Barley above grade No. 3 and oats above No. 1 Feed, may not be fed to stock in stock yards. Millable wheat may not be bought or sold as poultry feed. Grain for feeding or decoying migratory wild fowl is prohibited except under license by the Canada Food Board.

GARBAGE AS HOG FEED

Saskatoon, Sask., feeds 500 to 800 hogs on garbage, mixed with a small amount of grain. The City of Worcester, Mass., feeds 3,000 hogs on garbage; Springfield, Mass., sells \$50,000 worth of municipal fed hogs; Grand Rapids, Mich., feeds 300 cattle, 400 sheep and 700 pigs on garbage and a certain amount of hay. Arlington, Mass., Lowell, Mass., Fall River, Mass., and Providence, R.I., all distribute their garbage to private companies who feed it to livestock.

PATRIOTIC FUNDS

RED CROSS FUND	
Previously Acknowledged	\$6,078.01
Proceeds of Sale of "Ram" donated by T. Robson, and a "Horse" donated by W. T. Fisher	400.00
Levi Bucker, Harmsworth, Man.	25.00
C. W. Lye, MacGregor, Man.	10.00
Mrs. John McLaren, Neepawa, Man.	25.00
Part Proceeds of a "Box Social" given by the Spruce Bluff G.G.A.	
Dauphin, Man.	32.85
H. M. Smith, Beaver, Man.	25.00
S. Thompson, Beaver, Man.	10.00
H. J. Chapman, Pendenis, Man.	87.25
Proceeds of "Box Social" held by Man. Grain Growers' Association, Oakhurst, Man.	20.70
Totals	\$6,729.81

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$12,402.87
J. R. Coutts, Youngstown, Alta.	8.00
Proceeds of Cushion Raffle, donated by Mrs. T. S. Dolg, Parkburg, Sask.	37.00
George F. Ebborn, Binscarth, Man.	10.00
Ladies of Ridgford District, Venn, Sask.	25.00
Total	\$12,482.87

PRISONERS OF WAR FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$ 185.00
"Woodend Soldiers Aid," Estevan, Sask.	25.00
Total	\$210.00

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$ 462.00
George F. Ebborn, Binscarth, Man.	10.00
Total	\$472.00

BLUE CROSS FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$ 111.52
Alfred C. Ekdahl, Vanguard, Sask.	.50
Philip Varly, Davidson, Sask.	.15
Lillian Airly, Venn, Sask.	.25
Mary Airly, Venn, Sask.	.25
Mable Airly, Venn, Sask.	.25
Richard Stephens, Southminster, Sask.	.25
Charlie Stephens, Southminster, Sask.	.25
Aunt May Stephens, Southminster, Sask.	.25
Clara T. Gottschlich, Lacombe, Alta.	.10
Minnie McDonald, Fertile, Sask.	.25
Alice Blondin, Harris, Sask.	.25
Hilda Ward, Kristens, Sask.	.50
Janet Shepherd, Senate, Sask.	.25
Tommie Shepherd, Senate, Sask.	.50
Myrtle Jacobs, Ranching, Alta.	.25
Leroy Johnson, Staveland, Alta.	.25
Peter Patton, Brooks Stn., Alta.	.20
Total	\$116.22

HALIFAX BLIND ENDOWMENT FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$ 210.50
J. R. Coutts, Youngstown, Alta.	7.00
One half proceeds "Box Social" held by "The Prairie Woman's Auxiliary," Lancer, Sask.	50.00
Part proceeds of "Box Social" held by Spruce Bluff G.G.A., Dauphin, Man.	86.30
Total	\$353.80

HALIFAX RELIEF FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$ 202.40
Mrs. J. Byers, Star City, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$212.40

Y.M.C.A. MILITARY FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$ 822.65
Proceeds of Collection at Meeting of G.G.A. at Blaris, Isabella, Man.	9.35
Ladies of Ridgford District, Venn, Sask.	50.00
Total	\$881.00

POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously Acknowledged	\$ 190.00
Proceeds of Drawing on Prize donated by W. M. Thrasher, Dinsmore, Sask.	17.00
Total	\$207.00

PREVIOUSLY ACKNOWLEDGED

Armenian Relief Fund	\$ 15.00
Agriculture Relief of the Allies	35.00
French Wounded Emergency Fund	48.50
British Red Cross Fund	104.50
British Sailors' Relief Fund	40.00
Canadian Patriotic Fund	895.00
French Red Cross Fund	563.50
Returned Soldiers' Fund	25.00
Soldiers' Families Xmas Fund	15.00
Total	\$23,399.60

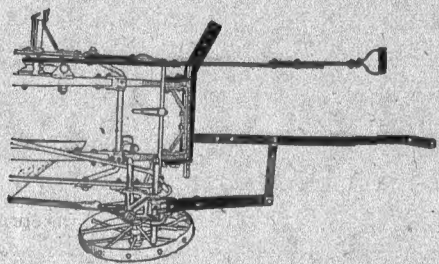


JOHN DEERE PLOW

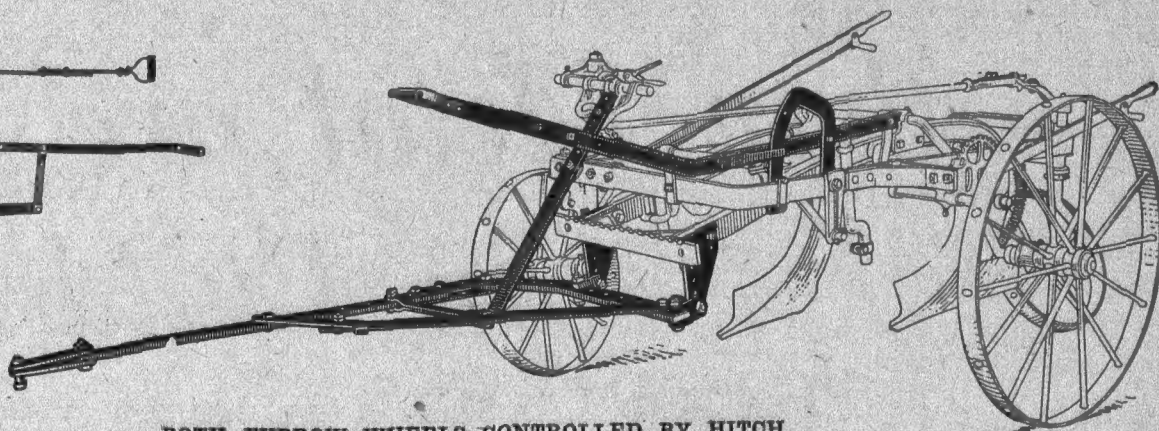
COMPANY LIMITED



The John Deere Small Tractor Hitch AND LIFTING LEVER ATTACHMENT



SHADED LINES
SHOW
ATTACHMENTS



BOTH FURROW WHEELS CONTROLLED BY HITCH

Adapted to any new Deere Gang. The John Deere Small Tractor Hitch and lifting lever attachments provide the farmer with an engine and horse plowing outfit in one implement.

Can be applied to any new Deere Gang now in use or may be purchased as an extra with new plow. Alignment and adjustment unchanged.

A ONE-MAN OUTFIT

PERFECT CONTROL

The entire outfit—engine and plow—can be operated by one man, the bottoms can be raised and lowered from the platform of the engine. A few minutes' work only is necessary to change the plow from horse to engine power.

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Powerful
Simple
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LEADS,
OTHERS
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A One-Man Four-
Plow Tractor that
will go in the field
and show
RESULTS!



A tractor willing to be judged by what it is, and what it does. The **WINONA SPECIAL** has established a high-water mark in efficiency. It stands first and alone in a class by itself. A cheap tractor is an expensive investment, a good tractor is a money-saver, and money-maker. The **WINONA SPECIAL** operates successfully on Kerosene, the cheapest fuel. The **WINONA SPECIAL** is not an experiment, but mechanically perfected in every detail. Built by skilled mechanics, with the best material. The **WINONA SPECIAL** is equipped with the famous **PIONEER** double-opposed motor, very accessible, simple, and economical, which means the heart of the tractor with a long life. Transmission is of Machine Cut, Steel Gears, with three speeds forward and a Heavy Roller Chain drive, all enclosed and running in oil. Drive wheels, 18 inches wide, giving a bearing surface of 36 inches on the soil. Width of traction, 56 inches, or equal to four 14-inch plows, making it unnecessary to run drive wheel in furrow to Eliminate Side Draft. Weight of tractor, 8,000 pounds. Don't delay. Write to-day for particulars, or call and let us demonstrate.

WINONA TRACTOR CO. LIMITED

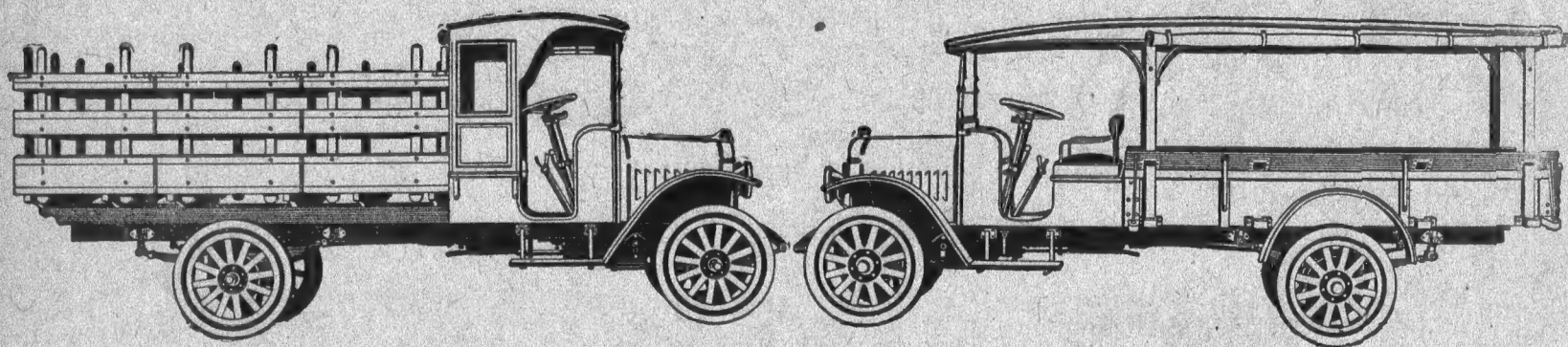
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MAXWELL TRUCK

This truck costs little more than a first class team, wagon and harness. Costs less when you figure up-keep. Eats only when it works. Requires one-twenty-fifth the care and attention horses do. Travels the 7 or 12 or 16 miles to market, under load, in one-fourth the time.

The farm hand who formerly took all day to drive to mill with a load of grain can now go and return in two hours.

Here is a truck with all the features of \$5000 trucks, and sold under the same guarantee. Worm drive. Electric lights and generator. 10-foot loading space. Gas consumption, 16 miles to every gallon. A tire miser. Mechanical trouble practically unknown. Repair bills are too low to mention.

This Maxwell is built for the farm. Weighs 2500 pounds. Goes faster than heavier and more expensive trucks and goes where they daren't follow.

6600 Maxwell trucks are in service. 1100 on farms. Service records show a verdict of 99.6% perfect based on all the trucks now in use. You'll find no mechanical faults in the Maxwell. A safe investment and a paying one.

You save \$400 the day you buy this Maxwell truck, for its price is \$1415. And \$1415 is \$400 less than any other truck of similar capacity on the market.

\$1415 Chassis only, f. o. b. Windsor. Electric lights. Electric generator. Worm drive. 10-foot loading space. 2500 pounds. 16 miles on a gallon of gas.

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